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## The Defense Program

## EDUCATIONAL ORDERS

A MUCH closer alignment of our Armed Forces with Industry should result if the proposed recommendations of the House Military Affairs Committee receive favorable support in the Congress. The bill as reported authorizes that \$34,500,000 be appropriated and be made available to the War Department for carrying on with its program of Educational Orders to industry. This sum would be made available during the fiscal years 1939, 1940, 1941. The bill further provides that \$2,000,000 be made available for each of the four fiscal years succeeding 1941. Reports of both the majority and the minority membership of the House Military Affairs Committee were in accord on the importance of this phase of the Army Defense Bill and they are indicative of the strong backing which it will receive.

The Army's Educational Order Program blossomed into reality with the last year's appropriation of \$2,000,000 for that purpose, and under the present law, would continue with equal sums made available annually for the next three years. The need of acquainting manufacturers with the production of certain "critical items" of munitions has long been realized. Plans have been evolving over a period of eighteen years which would remove "bottlenecks" from the industrial stream down which ninety percent of our munitions would have to pass in time of war. These plans have, in general, been based on the idea of the Educational Order. To warrant its name and even approach its purpose, this type of order precludes the customary system of making awards to the lowest bidder. To be effective the list of bidders had to be highly selective and the award made with paramount regard to the best interests of National Defense. The waiving of the "lowest bidder" clause has in the past been the great stumbling block in obtaining funds to go ahead with a program of this type.

The present prospect of placing the Educational Order projects on a substantial basis is highly gratifying to both the War Department and Industry—to all patriotic citizens who recall the costly delays of our industrial unpreparedness during the World War.

The term Educational Order while suggesting the education of Industry has for its primary aim the bringing together of the best thought of the Army's industrial planning officers and Industry's production men so that their common problems may be best attacked. Educational Orders will be issued only on those items termed "critical items" which fulfill the following qualifications:

1. Must be essential
2. Must be standard
3. Must be noncommercial
4. Must be required in mass quantities in wartime
5. Must be shown that mass production could not be attained in six months by any other method.

These orders are a co-operative venture. (Please turn to Page 576)



Army Signal Corps Photo

Winners of the General John J. Pershing Medal for distinguished attainment in Military Education. The presentations were made Thursday in the office of Secretary of War Woodring. Left to right: John R. Taylor, Bayly Elmer Merschoff, Col. Ralph C. Bishop, FA-Res., of the Civilian Military Education Fund; Paul M. Gift, Tom Wiles, civilian assistant to the Secretary of War for CMTC; Robert Edward Connor, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army; Robert S. Saunders, William I. Lofland, Harry R. Gillett, and James J. Mudge.

## Rule On Navy Retired Pay

A clarification of ambiguities in provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938, relating to pay for retired officers of the Navy, and other conflicting provisions of previous acts was given late this week by Acting Comptroller General Robert N. Elliott, in reply to questions asked by the Secretary of the Navy.

The questions asked by the Secretary of the Navy are printed below, followed by the answers of the Comptroller General:

"Your decision is requested as to the manner in which retired pay should be computed in all cases arising under each of the following provisions from the Line Personnel Act of June 23, 1938.

Question 1.  
"The second proviso to section 11 (b) of the Line Personnel Act approved June 23, 1938 (Public No. 763—75th Congress), under the caption 'Promotion of Officers,' reads as follows:

"Provided further, That if such officer is neither so selected as best fitted nor adjudged fitted by such next ensuing selection board he will be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the then current fiscal year."

"Section 12 (f) of the cited Act of June 23, 1938, under the caption 'Retirement of Officers,' provides:

Question 2.  
"(f) Captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders promoted to those grades by reason of adjudgment as fitted for promotion but not recommended by the report of a selection board, as approved by the President, for retention on the active list shall be retired on the date they are so promoted with the retired pay of the grade from which so promoted: Provided, That such officers shall not be retired earlier than six months after the date of approval by the President of the report of the selection board in which they were adjudged fitted for promotion."

"The proviso to section 12 (k) of the cited Act of June 23, 1938, reads as follows:

Question 3.  
"Provided, That lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 11, 1918, shall be retired on the retired pay of the grade from which so promoted: Provided, That lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 11, 1918, shall be retired on the retired pay of the grade from which so promoted."

## Navy Rejects General Staff

Declaring that "The General Staff system, developed to meet the special problems of the Army, is not considered satisfactory for the Naval establishment," the Navy Department this week recommended against the enactment of a bill introduced by Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which would reorganize the Navy Department in a General Staff organization similar to that used by the Army.

The letter containing the adverse recommendation from Acting Secretary of the Navy, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, reads as follows,

"The purpose of the bill H. R. 76 is to change the existing organization of the Navy Department in a Bureau System, established in 1842, to one patterned on the organization of the War Department. It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the change which would be brought about by enactment of the bill H. R. 76 would not be in the best interests of the Navy. The General Staff system, developed to meet the special problems of the Army, is not considered satisfactory for the Naval establishment.

"There appears no adequate reason to so alter the existing system, which has functioned in an established procedure to aid the Secretary of the Navy in the performance of his manifold duties both in time of peace and of war.

"Even if the General Staff system, such as that proposed by H. R. 76, were considered adaptable, it would be unwise to make drastic changes in the organization of the Navy Department at this time.

"The Navy Department recommends against the enactment of the bill, H. R. 76."

Arms Program Passes  
House by 367 - 15 Vote

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed and sent to the Senate the bill introduced by Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee and carrying out the provisions of the President's national defense message of Jan. 12, 1939.

The vote was 367 for and 15 against, with a clear indication that although the Republicans disagreed on a detail of the carrying out of the program, that regarding immediate procurement of all planes, they were solidly behind the strengthening of the national defense.

The House Naval Affairs Committee voted yesterday to report favorably on the Naval air base bill. Chairman Vinson, of the committee, said that he would go to the House Rules Committee on Monday and ask that the bill be brought to the floor of the House on Tuesday. The Committee voted favorably on all provisions of the bill with the exception of the location of the southeastern air base, on which it agreed to settle it in April.

The fifteen members of the House who voted against the national defense measure, 14 Republicans and one Democrat, were: Representatives H. Carl Andersen, of Minn., Stephen Bolles, of Wis., Usher L. Burdick, of N. D., Frank Carlson, of Kans., Carl T. Curtis, of Nebr., Clifford R. Hope, of Kans., John M. Houston, of Kans., Harold Knutson, of Minn., William P. Lamberton, of Kans., William Lemke, of N. D., Reid F. Murray, of Wis., Edward H. Rees, of Kans., Robert F. Rich, of Pa., Lewis K. Rockefeller, of N. Y., and Lewis D. Thill, of Wis.

The only serious discussion on the measure arose when Representative Walter G. Andrews, of N. Y., ranking minority member of the House Military Affairs Committee, introduced an amendment limiting the purchase of the 3,032 planes authorized by the measure to 1,000 in each of three successive years. Mr. Andrews' amendment was defeated by a vote of 136 to 183. Debate on the floor of the House required two days, and although several other amendments were offered, none were adopted save three that were designed to clarify the language of the bill.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday began consideration of the National Defense bill, and following an introductory speech by Representative May, Representative Walter G. Andrews, of N. Y., minority leader of the Military Committee, told the members of the House that "national defense is in no sense a partisan issue," and said that the Republican policy revolved around three points, a fixed foreign policy of the United States as a measuring rod for the whole scheme of defense, a sound integration of the land, naval, air and industrial segments of the Defense program in the interests of economy and efficiency, and making sure that the defense program was aimed at defense alone and not at "dangerous intervention in the international frictions and discords of other peoples."

Following his statement of Republican Congressional national defense policy, Representative Andrews outlined to the members of the House the disposition (Please turn to Page 576)

## Military Training for CCC Enrollees Favored by Nation's Editors

When Representative Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced that he would seek legislation providing for military training in the Civilian Conservation Corps, editors throughout the country promptly registered their opinions of the proposal. The tenor of comment was generally favorable towards modified military training in the CCC—a significant stand in view of the greater opposition former proposals for military training provoked—and a stand which reflected the overnight change in America's opinion as to the need of preparedness which followed the Peace of Munich.

The Muncie, Ind., *Star* gives strong approval. "The plan should receive approval. It was rejected previously when a mistaken spirit of pacifism was pronounced. Today, with the world arming as never before and the United States embarking on a record peacetime armament program, the young men of the CCC should be given the fundamentals of military training as a sound preparedness measure.

"The rare value of military training in the CCC as part of the preparedness program is the ability to add such courses without detracting from the normal civilian program and without adding any material expense."

Also approving, the Tucson, Ariz., *Star* points out, "The routine of work in these camps gives plenty of time which could be devoted to elementary military training and discipline. If all this present hysteria is merely a part of the great game of bluff and bluff, the knowledge that we have created a cadre of trained infantry reserves would add to respect for American military might. And it could be done without spending a single extra dime!"

But the Worcester, Mass., *Post*, condemning Rep. May's proposal, points out, "Compulsory military training, even three or four hours a week, is a mild form of conscription. Chairman May is saying to the CCC boys, in effect: 'You are unemployed. The government will give you unemployment relief in the CCC, but only if you undergo military training. Compulsory military training is the price you must pay for relief.'

"The argument is not against compulsory military training. That is not the issue. The argument is against making unemployment relief in any form conditional upon compulsory military service, however moderate in amount. The theory behind this May bill is dangerous and obnoxious to a democracy."

The El Paso, Tex., *Times*, disagreeing, says, "The bill should pass. One like it should have been passed long ago. Had this been done, three-fourths of a million youths would have received basic military training by now."

"Such training would not be militarism. It would be merely a slight move in the right direction—the direction of national life insurance. It would be training for national self defense in a world menaced by powerful grabbers for land, wealth and power."

The Spokane, Wash., *Spokesman-Review* comments, "There is no sound reason why this proposal should not be adopted by Congress. The corps would not have to be reorganized because it already is directed by army officers. This would not be an unprecedented departure in this country, for military training is now provided in land grant and other publicly maintained colleges and universities throughout the land. It would be a wholesome addition to the instruction now given the enrollees."

The Allentown, Pa., *Call* declares, "That compulsory training was not provided for the million or more youths who have already served at some time or other in the CCC is a matter to be regretted. . . .

"Furthermore, if this country becomes involved in a war these are the young men who will be in the very first draft both by reason of their age, their freedom from dependents and their general physical fitness. If they have a preliminary knowledge such as military training, they will be months ahead of all other recruits called to the colors.

"Today military science is so highly developed that it takes a very long period of time to train men for front line service. Since we do not have a large standing army, it behooves the country to train young men wherever and whenever it can in the fundamentals of infantry service."

Approval also is given by the Sioux Falls, S. D., *Argus-Leader*. "Preparedness is a requirement that must not be neglected in any nation during the present unsettled state of the world. Through the CCC groups, already in existence, it is possible to do something without extra heavy expense and without inducing young men who are otherwise employed to relinquish their posts."

The Indianapolis, Ind., *Star* points out, "Such training does not mean the growth of militarism any more than the Citizens' Military Training Camps held each summer, which have won general endorsement.

"The United States should not forget the tragic lesson of the World War. The nation surely has recognized the fallacy of the idiotic reasoning that America need never fear, because 2,000,000 armed men can spring up over night. That has not been true since the Revolutionary War, when nearly every man was accustomed to handling a gun and when the destructive weapons of modern mechanized warfare were unknown."

### Sale of Planes

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee came out in the open this week and revealed to newspaper men that the sale of certain airplanes to the French Government was done by order of President Roosevelt over the objection of his military advisers.

The committee recalled a number of witnesses who previously had testified, including Secretary Woodring and Secretary Morgenthau. They also heard Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson who was unable to appear at earlier hearings because of illness.

Following the meeting Senator Austin of Vermont announced that General Malin Craig, chief of staff, had objected to the making certain models available to the foreign mission. Mr. Austin said that the General's objections were based on two grounds: that the purchases might interfere with this country's own procurement program, and that it might deprive this country of the type of bombing plane the French were interested in.

Following the revelations, Senator Sheppard announced that the committee had completed its investigation and would go forward with consideration of the National Defense bill. They heard Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, assistant chief of staff G-1.

### Reenlistment Allowance

The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday reported out the Independent Offices bill minus the restriction against payment of the reenlistment allowance sought by the Administration.

The ban against the allowance was carried in the measure as it was sent to Congress by the President, and was retained in the bill by the House Appropriations committee. However, when the bill reached the floor the restriction was stricken out on a point of order raised by Representative Isaac, of California.

If Congress fails to reenact the restriction, payment of the allowances will begin automatically next July.

### Marine Corps Promotion

Representative Clarence W. Turner of Tennessee on Feb. 16 introduced in the House a bill similar to that introduced last week in the Senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, suspending forced

retirements in the marine corps until a new board sets and goes over the records.

Mr. Turner inserted in the Record a discussion of the situation along the same lines as Senator McKellar's which was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.

### Benefits for Reserves

Concern is being expressed in the War and Navy Departments over the action of the House including in the Defense bill a provision granting regular retirement rights and benefits to all classes of Reserves and National Guard personnel, in all services.

The measure provides:

That all officers (including warrant officers) and all enlisted men of the National Guard, Reserve Corps, or any other armed forces of the United States, however designated, other than the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, if called into the active military service by the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of thirty days, and suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed, they shall be deemed to have been in the active military service during such period and shall be in all respects upon the same footing as to pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service of the Regular Army.

Efforts were made to have the proviso stricken from the bill, but the movement was defeated so it now goes to the Senate. Chairman May wanted to drop the provision and take up the matter of reserve benefits as a separate study, but members backing the movement recalled that similar measures had been vetoed in the past but could not be vetoed on the defense bill without killing the entire measure.

### Brothers in 44th Ord. Co.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. — Records of the 44th Ordnance Company show that during the year of 1938 there were 7 sets of brothers on duty with that organization. Their names are as follows: Paul Bulluck, Heber Bulluck; Gail Westfall, Harley Westfall; Edward Carter, Alfred Carter; George Wilkins, Benton Wilkins; Martin Emmons, James Emmons; Arthur Whitsel, Raymond Whitsel; Frederick Schelse, Wellington Schelse.

### Wins Art Prize

The Logan Medal—the highest award in the exhibit—has been awarded to Maebie Perry Edwards, wife of Col. William W. Edwards, Cav., USA, for her sculpture, "Portrait of L. L. Valentine," at the 43rd annual Chicago and vicinity exhibition held at the Art Institute in Chicago last week. Beside the Medal the award includes an honorarium of \$500.

This is only the fifth time since its establishment in 1917 that the award has been won by a sculptor.

### Report Naval Air Base Bill

The House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday voted to report favorably on the Naval air base bill, approving all provisions with the exception of the section providing for the construction of the southeastern air base included in the bill at Jacksonville, Fla. As has been indicated throughout the hearings on the bill, a strong fight developed on the question of whether the base should be built at Miami or Jacksonville. Both cities have sent delegations before the committee to attest to the advantages of the respective sites. The subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee travelled to Florida last week-end to inspect the two sites and returned to Washington with divided sentiments. The committee agreed to have the Navy make further studies of the southeastern base and to take it up again in April.

The only opposition voiced during the vote on the other provisions of the bill was a motion offered by Representative Hess to eliminate the provision for the improvement of the harbor at Guam. This motion was defeated by a vote of 14 to 5.

Amendments approved by the committee included one limiting the fee paid for any designs, plans, specifications or drawings employed by the Navy Department in carrying out the provisions of the bill to 6% of the estimated cost of the project to which the fee is applicable, one making it necessary for the President to approve any fixed price contracts entered into under the bill, one limiting the contractor to a profit of 10% for any contract entered into under the bill, one providing that a naval officer may be detailed to board of directors of any corporation, partnership, firm or syndicate to act as liaison officer between the Navy De-

partment and the organization concerned, one providing that the Secretary of the Navy report annually to Congress all contracts entered into under the authority of the bill, and one providing for the authorization of \$500,000 for the acquisition of land at Hampton Roads for a Naval air station.

### Honor General Henry

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, who retired from active service as a Major General on Jan. 31, was the recipient of a short wave radio set as a gift from the officers and ladies of the Cavalry School on the occasion of the Horse Show held at Ft. Riley, Kans., Jan. 27.

The presentation was made by Col. Clarence Lininger, Cav., USA. In accepting the gift General Henry responded substantially as follows:

"When Colonel Lininger asked me what gift I would like to receive from the members of The Cavalry School Club, I asked for time to consider what one thing would mean the most to me in my retirement. I soon decided upon this short wave radio receiving set which appears to be an odd thing to want. But I know that it will always keep me in close touch with The Cavalry School and the Army, both of which I dearly love. There is always a soldier on the 'air' willing to exchange messages.

"I first took up radio as a hobby when I found it to be the only important phase of our Cavalry training of which I did not have a good working knowledge. I hoped that other officers would follow my example.

"I have long believed that an officer should learn how to do all his important duties reasonably well before he can ask a junior to accomplish anything. It was upon this principle that I made the greatest effort to master horsemanship, weapons, mechanization, radio and many other subjects so vital to a Cavalryman's education. It was upon this principle that I helped to build the Cavalry School from a mere nothing to what it is today. The Cavalry and the U. S. Army are far superior today to what they have ever been before. The reason for this improvement is our school system.

"I sincerely thank each and every member of the Cavalry School Club for this fine present you have so kindly given to me on this occasion. It will always remain my most treasured possession as it will keep me in constant touch with the Cavalry School."

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## Keep Reservists, Says Secretary

Steps must be taken to curb the great losses of R.O.T.C. graduates from the officers' Reserve Corps, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring told the Reserve Officers' Association at its annual banquet in the Washington Hotel here, last night.

The government cannot afford to lose the highly qualified graduates of educational institutions, the Secretary told the association, pointing out that of about 96,000 R.O.T.C. graduates commissioned in the O. R. C. since 1920, only 50,000 now actively participate in military matters. It costs, the Secretary said, about \$1,100 to obtain one Reserve officer.

"There is in the War Department, even in these very rushed and busy days," Secretary Woodring said, "no tendency to overlook the importance of the Officers' Reserve Corps in our National Defense setup. As always, in any major armed conflict involving the United States, upon the citizen-soldier will fall the brunt of battle," he continued, citing the experiences of Spain, Ethiopia and China where ground forces determined outcome of conflict. "Success or failure will be determined by the degree of proficiency with which the citizen-officer provides for and leads the citizen-soldier."

"I should say," the Secretary went on, "that one paramount problem which confronts the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps today is the improvement of standards of training to assure leadership of the highest order if war clouds break upon us."

No longer do war veterans form even a substantial percentage of the O.R.C., the Secretary said, pointing out that present War Veterans must be retained and the newer officers educated to make up as much as possible the lack of actual war experience.

These are the three problems of primary importance to the O.R.C., said Mr. Woodring—the revision of reserve policies to place that arm of defense on its present proper foundation, the R.O.T.C.; the improvement of training standards, and the cutting of attrition of reserve officers.

"Upon solution of the problems which I have enumerated, in my opinion, depends to a very decided degree the future effectiveness of that component of our military forces to which you of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States devote so much of your time and your energies."

Other speakers at the banquet included Representative May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee; Representative Snyder, chairman of the Army Appropriations sub-committee and Senator Thomas, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The National Council of the association, consisting of national officers, chairman of the important committees, and representatives from each of the states, Alaska and Puerto Rico, spent Thursday in a business session at the hotel, discussing progress of the Association in carrying out its adopted legislative program.

**Keep UP-TO-DATE** by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

## Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Plans underway for three new transports for Army Transport Service; Progress of Infantry Division Tests at Ft. Sam Houston; Text of provisions of proposed National Defense law compared with the text of existing laws which it would replace; Coast Guard to set up weather reporting service for Trans-Atlantic aircraft; Corps of Engineers to buy new light-weight gasoline driven locomotives of its own design?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

## Secretary Woodring and General Craig Tell Congress Need for 'Readjustment' of Defense

When the House Military Committee this week reported out the omnibus bill carrying the military provisions of the President's Defense program, they released the transcript of the testimony given them in executive session by Secretary of War Woodring and General Malin Craig, chief of staff.

Secretary Woodring told the committee that technical developments in the past five years compel a "readjustment and reorientation" of defense plans regardless of international tensions. The proposed program, which has now been passed by the House and sent to the Senate, Mr. Woodring said, has the wholehearted support of the Army's staff.

The text of the statements by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff follow:

### Statement of Secretary of War Woodring

With the President's recent message to Congress on national defense as a background, I do not imagine that it is necessary for me to amplify his statement outlining our present military requirements. World conditions are critical. But I feel it my duty to emphasize the fact—one which undoubtedly is apparent to all of you gentlemen—that the technical developments in means of warfare during the past five years now compel a readjustment and reorientation of our plans and preparations for adequate national defense, regardless of international tensions.

The increased range and speed of military aircraft involve us in new problems and a multitude of new complications extending from the necessity for the establishment of air bases in Puerto Rico and Alaska, to considerations of quantity production of aircraft, bombs, and other munitions, and especially provision for additional antiaircraft-artillery matériel. The development of mechanized forces and more effective artillery weapons make it essential for us to provide modern antitank weapons and to modernize our World War field guns.

I consider the proposed program exceedingly modest and I feel that its soundness can be sustained under the most searching examination. That program has the wholehearted support of the Army's staff, which has intensively studied the matter and has worked out the detailed plans involved. I do not mean that the officers concerned find included in the program all that they think necessary. But I am convinced that they are all in accord with the necessity for the measures proposed, the provision for balanced forces, and the priorities which have been given to the various military items.

It is not practicable for me to go into considerable detail at this time. I would like merely to submit for your consideration my comments on certain phases of the proposed measures.

In the first place, I wish to invite your attention specifically to the fact that our entire scheme of national defense hinges upon the security of the Panama Canal. The fleet of the United States Navy must be assured of a means for rapid and secure passage from one ocean to the other. Defense of that vital waterway is a responsibility of the Army just as is the defense of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii. We can afford to take no risk whatsoever involving the security of the Panama Canal—the keypoint of our whole protective system. Therefore, more aircraft installations and air squadrons must be located in the Canal Zone. The completion of our antiaircraft artillery and coast defense installations in the Canal Zone must be assured. A defense air base in Puerto Rico must be established to assure further protection to the Atlantic approaches to the Canal.

The situation in Alaska is not critical to the extent which obtains in Panama. But it is essential that we develop an Army air base in that territory in order that we may become familiar with military air operations in that latitude and particular locality. We must be ready to guard northwestern America against the establishment of hostile air bases.

I would like to comment on another especially important item of the general program. That is, the provision for securing the munitions necessary for the existing units of the Regular Army and the National Guard—in other words, our initial protective force. For this purpose \$160,000,000 eventually will be required. We are only asking for a portion of that amount. But if we secure this matériel, it will be the first time in our history, except for a period immediately following the World War, when we will have had available the weapons and matériel to equip at least a portion of our magnificent manpower. In the World War we went to school, so to speak, with borrowed books. But, never again will we enjoy that advantage or the delay given us by our Allies in that crisis.

Measures for improving the situation in the manufacture of war materials by American

industry are covered under the general scheme of educational orders. Those measures lie in the special province of the Assistant Secretary of War. I wish to impress upon you gentlemen the vital importance of these particular requirements to the scheme of national defense. Our deficiencies in this phase of preparedness should be remedied without delay.

Aviation: For the Air Corps, we are proposing to procure approximately 3,032 additional planes. These are over and above those on hand or to be delivered under the present provisions of the military budget for the fiscal year 1940. This augmented number will permit the organization of the new squadrons which are considered necessary for Panama, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and an increase for the General Headquarters Air Force in the continental United States. The number I have mentioned will provide a total of 5,500 planes in 1941, of which 2,163 are to be held in reserve. Included in the requirements for military aviation under the \$300,000,000 item proposed by the President, are personnel, matériel, a portion of the bombs, and some of the bases and shelter construction necessary for the operation of an increased Air Corps.

Of this total \$300,000,000, I urgently recommend that \$50,000,000 be made available at once for the purchase of military aircraft. Such an appropriation will permit us to place orders with now idle aircraft manufacturing plants, the continued operation of which is essential to meet national defense needs.

Initial protective force: Approximately \$110,000,000 is proposed for procurement of new equipment and for the modernization of available equipment for the existing units of the Regular Army and the National Guard—our initial protective force. The Chief of Staff and his assistants can give you the details on these munitions requirements. I will only reemphasize the tremendous importance of providing the Army at this time with at least the sum indicated to correct serious prevailing deficiencies. During my years of service with the War Department, I have constantly striven for improvement of the situation in matériel. During the past 2 years more generous appropriations have been provided for this purpose than at any time since the World War, or, for that matter, prior to the World War. However, until steps are taken toward remedying the present deficiencies, our entire scheme of the national defense will rest on a very fragile foundation.

In the old days, the flintlock which hung over the fireplace equipped the American soldier for war. But even Washington's soldiers at Cambridge were impotent until Knox procured captured artillery from Fort Ticonderoga to provide reinforcing auxiliary weapons for the infantrymen of the Continental Army. Today, the individual soldier is at the complete mercy of a modern military foe unless he is equipped and supported by a variety of highly developed weapons, for which in turn there has been provided an adequate supply of ammunition and reserves. These munitions require a long time to manufacture, and the processing of very few of the items is familiar to American industry. We must have our small existing military forces armed and equipped with modern weapons and supported by adequate reserves of ammunition and equipment. Our potential defensive strength would be greatly enhanced if the material necessary for the protective mobilization force (P. M. F.) of 720,000 troops could be made available; but we are not requesting at this time funds for that purpose.

Defensive fortifications: A comparatively small sum of 6½ millions is proposed to further strengthen the coast fortifications, and to complete certain defensive installations, particularly in the form of anti-aircraft artillery matériel, for Panama and Hawaii. Of course, with so small an appropriation, we cannot complete the full program for the defense of our coasts. We can, however, materially improve the situation which now obtains.

General remarks: Finally, I would like to emphasize the fact that in submitting this program to Congress the War Department has carefully excluded urgent personnel requirements—aside from those pertaining to the Air Corps and for Panama—both for the Regular Army and the National Guard. We prefer at this time to invest such money as is appropriated in matériel—durable items which will remain available for emergency purposes for the next twenty to twenty-five years, requiring an annual maintenance charge of from but 1 per cent for weapons to but 3 per cent for powder.

We urgently need antiaircraft-artillery and coast-defense personnel in Panama and, to a more limited extent, in Hawaii. Also, it is highly desirable that more antiaircraft-artillery units be created in the National Guard within the continental limits of the United States. Likewise, a number of so-called corps and field Army troop units—such as engineers, (Please turn to Page 578)

## Problems in Naval Construction

In carrying forward its intensive building program after a lapse of many years, the Navy has been faced with the huge problem of constructing efficient, up-to-date fighting ships, utilizing to the utmost the advantages provided by recent scientific progress, and to do this virtually all as pioneering work with little precedent to follow.

Inevitably, delays and revision of designs or constructions, have aroused some criticism, both in and out of the service, but beyond this there is great progress towards giving the nation a modern fleet. Just recently considerable concern was aroused over the "turbine defects" discovered in the Benham, one of the Navy's newest type destroyers. In this case it is pointed out that when the turbine casings were removed for routine inspection after her trial runs it was found that the shrouding around the rotor blades had rubbed against the sealer strip of the casing. While this had not been sufficiently serious to affect in any way the performance of the vessel during her trials, which she performed with distinction, it did necessitate the re-location of the rotor within its casings to provide for sufficient operating clearances under service conditions. The manufacturer who supplied the turbine immediately placed on the test block of his plant a similar turbine incorporating the revised clearances and ran a continuous and exhaustive full power test for a period of eighty hours to prove the changes made. This modification has already been made in the Benham and she is reported to be operating in a highly satisfactory manner today. This modification has been or will be incorporated in the seventeen sister ships of the Benham, some of which are nearing completion, while others are in the early structural stages.

These vessels are regarded as embodying latest developments in naval engineering and construction. While every precaution is taken to check designs, materials to be used, construction details, and proposed methods of operation before a ship is built, further knowledge is gained during the construction. After she is commissioned a probationary period of six months before joining the fleet is usually allowed to permit the operating personnel to become acquainted with the ship to study the methods of operation and if possible improve them, to know her characteristics, to search for flaws, to reveal the desirability of change or modification. It is a proving period for both ship and operators. No make of automobile is judged by the log of the test cars but by its record in the service of the public. A naval vessel's true worth is judged not by the record of her early trial and test period but by her performance in the fleet. The Navy Department is confident that the Benham and her sister ships will prove valuable additions to our naval forces.

Until the inauguration of the present naval expansion program, which began in 1933, shipbuilding for the Navy had been practically at a standstill for a decade or more. This condition existed, though in a lesser degree, in the entire field of marine construction. Designers, draftsmen, engineers, mechanics, laborers and others who had been employed in this (Please turn to Page 576)

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Representative E. V. Izac, of California, for his action in having the reenlistment allowance ban stricken from the Independent Officers' Bill.

Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, USA, of Ft. George G. Meade, Md., who has assumed the new rank to which he was appointed last week.

Capt. Howard B. Meclary, USN, who has been assigned to duty as captain of the yard and commander of the receiving station at Pearl Harbor.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Promotion of Air Commanders

A bill authorizing the promotion of commanding officers of the General Headquarters Air Force to the rank of major general upon their retirement from the Army was introduced this week by Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. The proposed legislation, which was requested by the War Department, was accompanied by the following letter from the Secretary of War:

"The position of commander of the General Headquarters Air Force is one of great importance and responsibility. This force comprises the bulk of the combat aviation of the Army within the continental United States. Its present allotted strength is 1,045 officers, Regular and Reserve, 6893 enlisted men and 601 planes. The General Headquarters Air Force is the only large unit of the Army not commanded by a permanent major general. The duties and responsibilities of the office are fully as extensive and important as the command of an infantry or cavalry division, which are normally commanded by major generals of the line. Furthermore the same high qualities and demonstrated efficiency are required in the Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force as in the Chief of the Air Corps, or that of any other chief of arm or service. The rank of office is equal, the period of service is of similar duration, and upon termination of the period of holding office he reverts as does the chief of a branch to lower rank in the active service. He has reached the peak of his professional career and has fully earned retirement in the grade of the office as the chief of the branch."

The bill introduced by Mr. May is as follows,

That the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," ap-

proved June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 762), be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting immediately after the word "branch," in line 27 of section 4c of that Act, as amended, the words "or as commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force," and by inserting in line 29 of said section, immediately preceding the word "grade," the word "highest," and immediately after the word "chief," the words "or commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force."

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Capt. Russell McNellis, Capt. Elmer K. Pettibone, 1st Lt. Herbert L. Gullickson, 2nd Lt. Willard P. McCrone, 2nd Lt. Frank W. Gillespie, Warrant Officer John B. Southworth, Warrant Officer Bert A. Boyer, Cadet Lyle E. Peterson and Cadet Thomas S. Arms, Jr., were elected to membership and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Colonel Charles W. Taylor, Ret.

## Reduction of Overhead

As a part of the War Department's effort to reduce overhead in its modernized organization, revised tables of organizations for the Field Artillery, now being distributed, provide for the consolidation of the service batteries with the regimental headquarters batteries. It is estimated that this move will release 240 men for other duty in the present organizations, while in the protective mobilization plan it will save about 2,000 men.

Similar steps are being taken in connection with the medical regiments and the Coast Artillery's antiaircraft units.

While these new tables of organizations will be used in the schools and in all mobilization and procurement planning they will not be put into actual effect in existing units until further notice from the War Department.

In a letter on the subject, The Adjutant General states:

1. a. Reference is made to the revisions of the following Tables of Organization, advance copies of which are now being distributed by this office:

T/O 8-11, Medical Regiment supersedes T/O 81P and 81W, June 15, 1928.

T/O 8-13, Medical Company, Hq. & Service, Medical Regt. supersedes T/O 82P & W, June 15, 1928.

T/O 8-25, Medical Bn, Collecting, Medical Regt. supersedes T/O 81P and 83W, June 15, 1928.

T/O 8-35, Medical Bn, Ambulance, Medical Regt. supersedes T/O 81P and T/O 84W, June 15, 1928.

T/O 8-45, Medical Bn, Hospital, Medical Regt. supersedes T/O 81P and T/O 85W, June 15, 1928.

b. It will be noted that in the revised tables, the regimental headquarters and the service company are combined into one unit and designated Headquarters and Service Company. The Veterinary Company, T/O 81P and T/O 86W, June 15, 1928, has been eliminated. The ambulance battalion is provided in both the peace and war organization, to consist of two companies in peace and three in war, equipped entirely with motor ambulances. The animal-drawn ambulance company is eliminated. The Collecting and Hospital Battalions are provided in both the peace and war organization with two companies each in peace and three each in war.

c. The revised tables, listed in paragraph 1a, above, will be used in all mobilization and procurement planning and in instruction in the school year 1939-1940. No steps will be taken to reorganize the present active Medical regiments of either the Regular Army or National Guard in accordance with the revised tables until further instructions are received from this office.

2. a. Reference is also made to revised Tables of Organization for Field Artillery regiments of all types now being distributed. It will be noted that service batteries are eliminated in all Field Artillery regiments, except pack artillery, and the functions formerly performed by service batteries combined in the regimental headquarters batteries.

b. The revised Field Artillery tables will be used in all mobilization, and procurement planning and for instruction in the school year 1939-1940. No steps will be taken to inactivate service batteries and reorganize the Regimental Headquarters Batteries in active regiments of either the Regular Army or National Guard in accordance with the revised tables of organization until further instructions are received from this office.

3. With reference to revised tables of organization for antiaircraft regiments, Coast Artillery, several changes have been made in the organization of the regiment and component units. The revised tables will be used for mobilization and procurement planning and for instruction in the School Year 1939-1940. No steps will be taken to reorganize the present active Coast Artillery antiaircraft regiments in the Regular Army or National Guard in accordance with the revised tables of organization until further instructions are received from this office.

4. Revision of the organization of Infantry Regiments has been made the subject of a separate communication. See (AG 320.2, 10-17-38, Misc. Ref. M-C., dated February 1, 1939, subject: Organization of the Infantry Regiment.

5. Revisions of all other tables of organization do not materially change the tables superseded and the revised tables will become effective as soon as practicable after receipt.

6. Revised tables of organization do not rescind the allotments of personnel, grades and ratings previously made by this office and now in effect. No soldier will be reduced in grade or rating or deprived of the privilege of reenlisting in his grade or rating by the application of any revised table of organization, if he is otherwise qualified.

7. The above does not rescind any authority that commanders of overseas departments now have for the preparation of special tables of organization, for submission to the War Department. However, it is desired that upon receipt of further instructions from this office, service batteries of field artillery regiments in the overseas departments be discontinued and combined with the regimental headquarters batteries.

## Funds Asked for Rotary Wings

A request for a supplemental appropriation of \$1,125,000 to permit purchase of rotary-wing aircraft was made to Congress this week by President Roosevelt.

The President forwarded a recommendation of the Budget Bureau that the money—authorized by the Act of June 20, 1938—be appropriated to enable contracts to be placed for the construction of improved and experimental types of rotary-wing aircraft. At least \$600,000 would be used exclusively for payments on contracts.

The recommendation of the Budget Bureau follows:

"Development of rotary-wing and other aircraft: For rotary-wing and other aircraft, development, procurement, experimentation, and operation for service testing, authorized by the act approved June 30, 1938, and for all purposes authorized therein, including the employment of personnel in the departmental service at the seat of government, printing and binding, and travel of military and civilian personnel engaged on work for which this appropriation is made, fiscal year, 1939, to remain available until expended, \$1,125,000, of which amount the sum of \$600,000 shall be exclusively available for the placing of contracts for the construction of improved and experimental types of rotary wing and other aircraft by private industry.

"The act of June 30, 1938, authorized and directed the Secretary of War to proceed immediately with the research, development, procurement, experimentation, and operation for service testing, of rotary-wing and other aircraft in the interest of national defense and the needs of other Governmental activities and American commercial and civil aeronautics. In addition to certain national defense agencies under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, the act authorizes and directs certain specified agencies in the departments of Agriculture, Interior, Treasury, Commerce (Bureau of Air Commerce, now Civil Aeronautics Authority), the Navy, the Post Office Department, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, to submit to the Secretary of War plans and estimates for requirements for research, development, procurement, experimentation, and operation for service testing, of rotary-wing and other aircraft and authorizes the appropriation to the War Department of \$2,000,000 from which the Secretary of War shall approve a portion, and allot the necessary funds which in his discretion may appear proper for each such agency.

"The Secretary of War has contacted all the agencies enumerated in the act and has developed a coordinated program to carry out the aims and purposes of such act and advises that to finance this program will necessitate the appropriation at this time of \$1,125,000."

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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Ships to Visit Southern Ports

Thirty-eight Navy ships will pay extensive visits to Gulf and South Atlantic Ports following conclusion of current war games and before visiting New York, it was stated this week at the Navy Department.

The revised schedule will not affect concentration of the main Fleet at Hampton Roads-Yorktown from April 15 to April 27, nor rendezvous of the submarines during that period at New London.

With the war games which began Feb. 13 scheduled to end about March 5, the period March 6 to 12 will be spent by the Fleet at Caribbean ports, following which tactical, gunnery and other exercises will be held. The main Fleet will sail April 10 for Hampton Roads. New York will be visited from April 29 to May 17, after which the Fleet will return to Hampton Roads, preparatory to sailing May 22 for San Pedro and San Diego.

Between April 8 and 16, according to the revised schedule, the Heavy Cruiser Louisville will visit St. Petersburg, Fla.; the Astoria, Tampa, Fla.; the Minneapolis, Pensacola, Fla.; the Portland, Mobile, Ala.; the Chicago and the New Orleans, New Orleans; the Indianapolis, Galveston, Tex.; the Houston, the city after whom she was named; and the Destroyers Reid and Cummings, Gulfport, Miss.

Between April 15 and 18 the Light Cruiser Savannah will visit Savannah. Between April 12 and 18 the Light Cruiser Concord, the Destroyer Tender Melville, and the Destroyers Selfridge, Mugford, Blue, Ralph Talbot, Fanning, Patterson, Henley, Helm, Jarvis, Craven, McCall, Moffett, Hopkins, Reuben James, Barry, Goff, Perry, Wasmuth, Zane, Trever, Balch, Southard, Chandler, Hovey and Long will anchor at Charleston, S. C.

## Ships to Make Courtesy Visits

The Navy Department has announced the following schedules for visits of courtesy by units of the United States Fleet:

Arrive	Port	Depart
March 20	Guantanamo	March 18
March 26	Cartagena, Colombia	March 25
April 7	Canal Zone	March 30
	San Pedro	

Three ships of Cruiser Division Seven, USS San Francisco, USS Quincy and USS Tuscaloosa.

Arrive	Port	Depart
April 10	Guantanamo	April 8
April 22	La Guaira, Venezuela	April 12
May 2	Rio de Janeiro	April 29
May 6	Montevideo	May 6
May 18	Buenos Aires	May 10
May 26	Valparaiso	May 22
June 4	Callao	May 31
	Balboa	

Destroyer Division Four, USS Cushing, USS Perkins, USS Preston and USS Smith.

Arrive	Port	Depart
May 23	New York	May 17
May 27	Canal Zone	May 25
June 4	Guayaquil, Ecuador	June 2
	Rendezvous with U. S. Fleet off Panama and proceed to San Diego—arriving June 13.	

On arrival at Balboa, C. Z., Cruiser Division Seven will report for duty in the Atlantic Squadron and will proceed to Hampton Roads area, arriving about June 15.

## Opposes Retired Advancement

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has recommended against the enactment of H.R. 323, which provides for the advancement to the rank of captain on the retired list of the Navy of Lt. Comdr. Russell H. Quinn, USN-Ret. Reviewing Lt. Comdr. Quinn's record, the Secretary said, "Inasmuch as no injustice appears to have been done Mr. Quinn, the Navy Department sees no good reason for this unusual legislation."

## Bids Opened for Two Cruisers

Bids from two yards were opened by the Navy Department Feb. 15 for construction of the Light Cruisers Atlanta and Juneau. Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant declined to submit a proposal bid, but asked on an adjusted price basis, \$12,898,000 for one vessel, and \$11,695,000 for each of two vessels.

Federal SB & DD Co., Kearny, N. J., asked \$14,500,000 for one ship and \$12,950,000 for each of two on adjusted price basis, and \$15,950,000 and \$14,200,000 on a proposal basis. Both yards promised delivery of the first cruiser in 36 months and the second in 38 months.

The 6,000-ton cruisers were authorized March 27, 1934, and funds were made available April 26, 1938. Two other light cruisers, to bear the names San Juan and San Diego were authorized by the second deficiency act of June 25, 1938. Bids will shortly be asked on these ships.

## Naval Subcommittees

The names of the members of the fourteen subcommittees of the House Naval Affairs Committee were announced this week as follows:

Aeronautics—Sutphin, Chairman, Drewry, Schuetz, Magnuson, Johnson, Darden, Maas, Church, Mott, Bates, King.

Construction and Repair—Shannon, Chairman, Jacobsen, Haverner, Bradley, Griffith, Vincent, Cole, Church, Jenks, Hess, King.

Discipline and Health—Jacobsen, Chairman, Darden, Cannon, Fay, Vinson, Schuetz, Eaton, Church, Jeffries, Jenks.

Marine Corps—Drewry, Chairman, Shannon, Magnuson, Johnson, Jacobsen, Haverner, Maas, Mott, Cole, Darrow.

Naval Academy—Schuetz, Chairman, Bradley, Griffith, Vincent, Darden, Cannon, Bates, Maas, Jenks, Hess.

Navy Yards and Stations—Magnuson, Chairman, Fay, Vinson, Drewry, Schuetz, Sutphin, Mott, Darrow, Eaton, Jeffries, King.

Ordnance—Johnson, Chairman, Shannon, Magnuson, Jacobsen, Bradley, Griffith, Church, Cole, Bates, Jenks.

Personnel—Haverner, Chairman, Vincent, Darden, Cannon, Fay, Vinson, Hess, Maas, Darrow, Jenks.

Private Bills No. 1—Bradley, Chairman, Drewry, Schuetz, Sutphin, Shannon, Magnuson, Jeffries, Church, Mott, Eaton.

Private Bills No. 2—Griffith, Chairman, Johnson, Jacobsen, Haverner, Bradley, Vincent, Jenks, Maas, Cole, Bates.

Public Works—Darden, Chairman, Cannon, Fay, Vinson, Drewry, Schuetz, Church, Hess, Eaton, Jeffries.

Reorganization and Economy—Vincent, Chairman, Sutphin, Shannon, Magnuson, Johnson, Jacobsen, Darrow, Maas, Mott, Hess.

Submarines—Cannon, Chairman, Haverner, Bradley, Griffith, Darden, Vinson, Mott, Church, Eaton, Jeffries, King.

Supplies and Accounts—Fay, Chairman, Drewry, Schuetz, Sutphin, Shannon, Magnuson, Cole, Bates, Jenks, Hess.

## Warrant Officers' Lists Changed

Creation of appointment and waiting lists of candidates for the grades of warrant officers was announced this week by the Navy's Bureau of Navigation.

There will be no change in the annual competitive examinations conducted each September, but two separate lists will be set up for each grade. An appointment list will contain the number of applicants qualified in the examinations that is considered necessary to fill the needs of the Navy until approval of the next succeeding examination. As vacancies occur, the candidates on the appointment list will be appointed in order without further professional examination.

The remaining qualified candidates will be placed on waiting lists in order of merit and will be eligible for transfer to the appointment lists until the date of commencement of the next examination if the number of men originally placed on the appointment lists proves to be too small. The waiting lists will be cancelled at the next examination, and those on such lists who have not been transferred to appointment lists will be required to undergo re-examination.

Those remaining on the appointment lists, however, shall have prior consideration for appointment over new names added as a result of succeeding examinations.

## Marine Corps Confirmations

The United States Senate on Monday, Feb. 13, confirmed the following nominations which were sent to it on Friday, Feb. 10.

## Marine Corps

Col. Edward A. Ostermann to be Adjutant and Inspector with rank of brigadier general. Emile P. Moses to be brigadier general. Clayton B. Vogel to be brigadier general.

## Shooters' Pay Rule Modified

Regulations governing extra pay for Navy enlisted men who are especially qualified in the use of rifle, pistol or gun have been modified by the Bureau of Navigation to permit compensation to be paid during periods while such men are transferred for temporary duty away from the ship to which they are permanently attached, provided the commanding officer of the ship to which they are permanently attached has retained them in the battle stations where they normally use such arms. Extra pay of \$1 to \$5 a month is paid to enlisted men qualified in use of arms. The amended article D-5313 (1) (with additions shown in italics) follows:

"Enlisted men of the Navy who have established their special qualifications in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use, according to standards of efficiency that may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Navy, and who are so stationed by their commanding officers that they may be required to use such arm or arms, including periods while transferred for temporary duty away from the ship to which permanently attached (providing the commanding officer of the ship to which they are permanently attached has retained them in the battle stations where they normally use such arm or arms), shall receive additional compensation, for such periods of time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy."

## Chaplains Mourn the Pope's Death

Following announcement of the death of Pope Pius XI, Capt. Robert D. Workman, Navy Chief of Chaplains, sent the following message to the Very Reverend Msgr. Michael J. Ready, of Washington, D. C.:

"The death of His Holiness The Pope, Pius XI, Achille Ratti, comes as a great shock to the Chaplain Corps of the United States Navy."

"All Christians throughout the world mourn with you the passing of one who preeminently stood at all times endeavoring to have humanity realize that Peace, Blessings and Happiness, here as well as hereafter, are to be attained only through Jesus Christ, our Blessed Saviour and Redeemer."

"The Chaplains of the Navy express through me their sincere sympathy over the passing of the beloved head of your great Church."

## Hospital Classes to Begin

Four classes for hospital corpsmen of the Navy will be opened about Sept. 1 at the Naval Hospital, Naval Medical Center, here, it was announced by the Bureau of Navigation.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will now receive applications for enrollment in the classes from hospital corpsmen who have had at least 30 months obligated service.

The classes to be organized are: General dental technician, laboratory technician, pharmacy and chemistry and X-ray technician.

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## Colors to Marine Reserves

Friday evening, Jan. 20, at a reception and dance held in The Livingston, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Samuel L. Rothafel presented to the Third Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve a set of colors in memory of her late husband Maj. S. L. Rothafel, USMCR, familiarly known as "Roxy." The colors were a Regimental Marine Flag and the National Ensign both the personal property of "Roxy" and used by him many times in patriotic presentations on the stage. Maj. Bernard S. Barron, USMCR, Commanding Officer of the Battalion accepted the colors on behalf of the unit. Three members of the original "Roxy gang" appeared in tribute to "Roxy's" memory—Leo Russotto, Jan Peerce and Viola Philo. Lt. Comdr. Edwin W. Holden, USNR, who presented Mrs. Rothafel to Major Barron, entertained with Mrs. Holden the following guests at their table: Mrs. Rothafel, Mrs. Bijur (the former Miss Beta Rothafel), Mr. Walter Wanger, Lt. and Mrs. Oscar E. Kelly, USMCR, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Taylor, Mrs. Cecil Kelly and Lieutenant Adelman, USMC.

## Corporal Jiggs Killed

Corporal Jiggs, USMC, a pure-bred English bull dog, was killed instantly Monday when, responding to an emergency call, he dashed under the wheels of a fire truck at Quantico Marine Barracks. The Corporal had been on duty at the post firehouse.

Corporal Jiggs was born on Dec. 5, 1936, sired by Champion Medbridge Diplomat. His dam was Medbridge Sweet Sally, like his sire descended from long lines of distinguished ancestry.

He was presented to the Marine Corps by Gene Tunney on behalf of the Kennel Club of Philadelphia on Nov. 27, 1937, and was immediately accepted for enlistment by Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, USMC-Ret., and assigned to Quantico.

Promotion to corporal came Jan. 14, 1938.

## USNA Appointment

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week reported favorably on a bill providing that there shall be at the Naval Academy one midshipman selected from the sons of civilians residing in the Canal Zone and the sons of civilian employees of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Co., residing in the Republic of Panama. The appointment would be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

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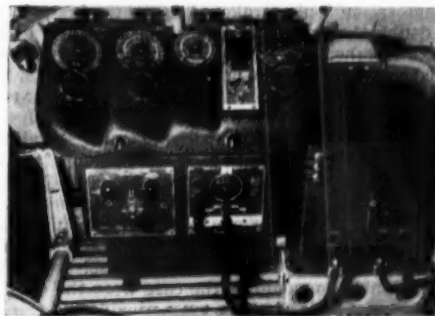
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incultivation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1939

"A thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE HELTER SKELTER WAY IN which the United States provides for National Defense is demonstrated anew by the bill increasing the personnel and equipment of the Air Corps passed by the House this week. Instead of an orderly annual increment of pilots, mechanics and planes, which would be cheaper and assure greater efficiency, the President and Congress, suddenly awakened to our weakness in the air, are now proposing to more than double the number of planes, and in an effort to supply the necessary pilots, mechanics and other specialists, are augmenting the Regular Army, turning to the Reserves and contemplating the use of civilian schools for primary flight instruction. It is true that it is better late than never, and it is likewise true that thanks to the balance of power in Europe we are promised time for construction and training. But it is evident that a heavy strain will be imposed upon the Regular Establishment in order to absorb a fifty per cent increase in the officer personnel of the Air Corps and an increase of the enlisted strength of the Corps from 21,500 to 45,000, and to instruct these ranks in their duties. That the personnel will not be ready for expert operation before the planes shall be delivered, is obvious to the present Administration of the Corps. This will necessitate placing planes in reserve and rotating them in use. It may mean also that rapid improvements may make the planes obsolescent, and thus while useful they will not be as valuable as would be the case were the construction continuous. It is argued that we cannot wait, that we must provide the planes fixed by the House Military Committee under General Staff advice, in order to cope with the strength of possible enemies. Undoubtedly this is true and the program approved by the House should be enacted. But we fear that having so largely reinforced the Air Corps, Congress in a year or two, seeing the foreign situation less perilous, will fail to grant needed replacements, which would mean the weakening of our defense in the air. It is, perhaps, foolish to cry over spilt milk, and to point out that the sudden rush of construction and increase in personnel would have been obviated by an orderly annual program over the past years. We trust Congress will take the lesson to heart, and in strengthening the Air Corps and the Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery, and other branches of the Army, will decide to make adequate provision for Service needs in annual increments, and thus maintain our forces in top condition at all times. In this way, efficiency would be best served, and the Government would save money.

ALTHOUGH IT IS GENERALLY admitted that the Navy Department is in need of reorganization, Admiral Leahy, in his letter to the House Naval Committee, objecting to adoption of a General Staff system, states that drastic changes are unwise at this time. What the Admiral has in mind are undoubtedly the international situation and the fact that the Department is geared to the peace-time administration of the Fleet and the execution of the construction program, and any alterations would have for a while a possibly damaging effect throughout the organization. It occurs to us, however, that the time to reorganize is precisely now so that the Department will be in the superior condition it should be in order to grasp an emergency with resolution and effectiveness. The Admiral points out that the existing Bureau system of the Department was established almost a century ago, and he sees no adequate reason to alter it. If our memory be correct, it was necessary during the Spanish war to create a strategy Board of which Captain Mahan was chairman, that the Bureau of Naval Operations supplanted the then Bureau of Navigation, and that the General Board was found needed for service as the supreme adviser of the Secretary of the Navy. The Mahan Board disappeared at the end of the War with Spain, and the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey was the first chairman, has been steadily stripped of its influence and power. In short, the Bureau system again has become dominant in the Department. It is clear while Admiral Leahy does not favor drastic changes "at this time" that he believes when opportunity arises changes should be made. Irrespective of whether the General Staff bill of Representative Maas meets the Navy needs or not, the fact remains that naval reorganization is important, and that steps to bring it about should continue to receive congressional consideration.

## Service Humor

Service Humor  
Navy: Have you seen the movie "Wings of the Morning?"  
Army: It's a Navy picture written by a naval officer, isn't it?  
Navy: Yes, it accurately portrays the fine character of our equipment.  
Army: So I gather. But when did you take over our bombers?

News note: After two hundred years, the British have changed their grog ration from one part of rum to two of water to two of rum and one of water.

If I was the great I AM  
Of Uncle Sam's Navee,  
I'd stimulate the Gobs' morale  
The way they do across the sea.  
I'd issue first a daily drum  
And later make it strong.  
That's the thing the British do  
And thus they right a wrong.

For two long weary centuries,  
The Limes got their grog,  
Rum one part and water two,  
So it stated in the Log.  
But now, hurrah! the word is out,  
Rum two parts and water one,  
And thus the sailors of the Fleet  
Can do their duty with a bun.

Oh, if I was the great I AM  
Of Uncle Sam's Navee,  
I'd follow British practice  
For our men upon the Sea.  
I'd give them each a tot of rum  
To make their spirits smart,  
And I'd not wait two centuries  
To cut the water part.

Jimmy Legs.  
(Contributed)

## Individual

"Mama?"  
"Yes, darling."  
"Mama—daddy isn't like other men, is he Mama?"  
"Why do you say that, dear?"  
"Because he just got tired of waiting for the elevator and went down the shaft without one."

—Wednesday Nite Life

Home Sweet Home  
Sentimentalist: I've been the world over but there's no place like home.  
Realist: Yeah—you could go a long ways to find a madhouse like mine, too!  
—Foreign Service, V.F.W.

Arab Tactics  
A sailor stood on the subway scales  
At the closing of the day:  
He dropped a lead slug in the slot,  
And silently stole a weigh.  
—Bamboo Breezes.

Sure Fire  
"So Jack gave up smoking? How'd he do it?"  
"Knocked the ashes off his cigarette into a bucket of gasoline."

Contribution  
"There's going to be a town picnic, Mac, and everyone is expected to bring something for it. What will you bring?"  
Scotchman (after serious thought)—  
"I'll bring my brother."

5th Corps Area News.

Settled  
Officer—"What do you do if the gun captain's head is blown off in a battle?"  
Connolly—"Nothing—I'm the gun captain!"

—Exchange.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. D.—The General Accounting Office informs that, without attempting to pre-judge your particular case, it, generally speaking, will receive any valid claims for back rental allowances of bachelor Reserve officers detailed to CCC duty. It suggests that you write, giving full information, to the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., and states that it will consider your letter as an application for such allowances.

B.G.—We are informed by the War Department that it would be correct for you to make application for assignment to recruiting service through regular military channels to your Corps Area Commander. That officer, of course, will consider your general military record in reaching his decision on your application.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 10 Years Ago

Comdr. Jonas H. Ingram, Director of Athletics at the Naval Academy will be in charge during one more football campaign, according to an announcement made this week. At the conclusion of the 1929 season he will be transferred to sea duty as executive officer of the USS Pennsylvania.

### 20 Years Ago

Comdr. Paul H. Bastedo, USN, in command of Navy Base 25 in Italy, is reported to have arrived in Vienna, Austria, with a party of Navy officials and enlisted men. The party, composed of radio experts and technicians, will set up communication facilities out of Austria for the American mission now working there.

### 30 Years Ago

The small tender Yankton, a converted yacht commanded by Lt. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, which has been all around the world with the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, usually sailing several days in advance on account of her inferior speed, has arrived at Ft. Monroe, Va. She has proved a very able craft, and due to her slowness has been at sea for a greater length of time than the rest of the fleet.

### 50 Years Ago

The Belgian papers announce that the armed cupolas for the forts on the Meuse upon which about 20 million francs will be spent, will be constructed soon. Contracts have been let for the masonry and foundations, and the quick firing guns will be supplied by the Nordenfeldt Company.

### 75 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Meade, in Philadelphia, speaking of the Army of the Potomac, stated as a statistical fact that since March, 1861, when the Army left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed or wounded.

# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Harry H. Woodring  
The Assistant Secretary of War  
Louis Johnson  
Chief of Staff  
General Malin Craig

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.  
Lt. Col. Chft Andrus, (FA), rel. GSC, from office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 5, as student.  
Lt. Col. Leland S. Hobbs, (Inf.), rel. GSC, from 3rd Army Staff, Atlanta, Ga., June 30, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 5, as student.  
Lt. Col. Harvey C. Allen, (CAC), rel. GSC, from office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., March 1, to duty in office of C. of CA, Wash., D. C.  
Maj. A. Franklin Kibler, (FA), detailed GSC, March 1, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to O. C. of S., Wash., D. C.  
Maj. St. Clair Streett, (AC), rel. GSC, from office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., June 26, 1939, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 5.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, The AG.  
Maj. Clyde L. Hyssong, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to C. and G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for duty with AGD.  
Maj. George M. Peabody, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Office of AG, Wash., D. C., June 1.  
Capt. William M. Wright, Jr., (FA), duty with ORC, 3rd C. A., in addition to other duties, Wash., D. C.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GUILLION, JAG.  
Col. Allen M. Burdett, from Office of JAG, Wash., D. C., June 29, to Office of JAG, Hdq., 4th C. A., Atlanta, Ga.  
Lt. Col. Harry A. Auer, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to office of JAG, Wash., D. C., sail SF, Aug. 15.  
Maj. Robert V. Laughlin, from office of JAG, Wash., D. C., May 20, to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., thence to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail NY, June 1.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.  
Maj. Sterling C. Robertson, (Inf.), from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 24, to home and await retirement.  
Maj. Hartwell N. Williams, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to QM School, Philadelphia, Pa., as member of staff and faculty.  
Maj. Wilbert V. Renner, in addition to other duties, to ORC, 3rd C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Capt. Thomas B. Harper, (Inf.), from duty as asst. to QM, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Co. A, 8th QM Regt., and in addition, attached to 2nd Platoon, Co. E, 8th QM Regt., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

### MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.  
Medical Corps  
Col. Leeson O. Tarleton, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 1, to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo.  
Lt. Col. Frank W. Pinger, from Panama Canal Zone, to Wm. Beaumont Hospital, Tex.  
Lt. Col. Rowland D. Wolfe, retired for disability, Feb. 28.  
Lt. Col. John J. Madigan, from duty with the Governor, the Panama Canal, Canal Zone, to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.  
Lt. Col. James N. Williams, from duty with the Governor, the Panama Canal, Canal Zone, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.  
Lt. Col. Henry W. Melsch, from Ft. Sam

Houston, Tex., June 1, to ORC, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lt. Col. Thomas R. McCarley, from St. Louis, Mo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Lt. Col. Joseph H. Whiteley, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.  
Following Lt. Col. from Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated: Richard T. Arnest, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Thomas D. Hurley, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; John J. Moore, Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and John A. Rogers, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Lt. Col. Anthony J. Vadala, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Colo., to Governor, Panama Canal, sail SF, June 20.

Capt. Mark T. Morgan, from Letterman Gen. Hospital, April 1, to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Capt. Benjamin A. Strickland, Jr., from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., April 1, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

Following Captains from Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated: Francis P. Kints, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., and James B. Stapleton, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Following from station indicated, to Hawaiian Dept., sail NY, June 1: Capt. John W. Rich, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and Capt. John T. B. Strode, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Stephen D. Berardinelli, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Raymond R. Johanson, retired for disability Feb. 28.

Following from station indicated to Hawaiian Dept., sail SF, June 24: Capt. Frank O. Alexander, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and Capt. Lawrence C. Ball, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

### Dental Corps

Col. Lester C. Ogg, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., March 15, to General Dispensary, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Eugene E. Manning, DC, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Letterman General Hospital, Calif., sail NY, June 1.

### Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Charles M. Cowherd, VC, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., May 1, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lt. Col. Claude F. Cox, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hawaiian Dept., sail NY, June 1.

Lt. Col. Harry L. Watson, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. Charles S. Greer, from Ft. Robinson, Neb., July 17, to Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., as student, Sept. 10.

1st Lt. Fred Lewis Herring, VC, resigned.

### Medical Administrative Corps

1st Lt. Paul C. Borup, from Panama Canal Dept., to Wm. Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

2nd Lt. Andy V. Little, MAC, from Wm. Beaumont Hospital, Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail SF, June 20.

### Army Nurse Corps

Capt. Sophy M. Burns, ANC, retired for disability, Feb. 28.

2nd Lt. Ethel E. Taylor, ANC, from Wm. Beaumont Hospital, Tex., March 2, to home and await retirement.

2nd Lt. Caroline K. Struck, ANC, retired for disability, Feb. 28.

### FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. Edward H. de Saussure, (Cav.), from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to detail QMC, Front Royal Quartermaster Depot, as asst. to C. O., Front Royal, Va., also Eastern Remount Area, Ft. Royal, Va., as asst. to officer in charge.

Capt. Robert S. Moore, from office, C. of F., Wash., D. C., June 22, to Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.  
Lt. Col. Robert C. Williams, Charlotte, N. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail NY, June 1.

Capt. Vincent J. Esposito, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to staff and faculty, Eng. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. George K. Withers, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail SF, April 26.

Capt. Edmund K. Daley, from West Point, N. Y., June 15, to Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineer Dist., as asst. to dist. engr.

Capt. Henry F. Hannis, from Hawaiian Dept., to 5th Eng., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Philippine Dept., sail SF, June 23.

1st Lt. Thore F. Bengtson, CE, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Univ. of Ala.

1st Lt. Howard E. Webster, from duty as student, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Engr. School Detach., Ft. Belvoir.

1st Lt. Robert L. Lancefield, from Portland, Ore., to staff and faculty Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., sail SF, July 18.

### ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.  
Following 1st Lts. (CAC), rel. from det. in (Please turn to Page 564)

## NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy  
Claude A. Swanson  
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
Charles Edison  
Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral William D. Leahy

February 9, 1939

Capt. Ellis S. Stone, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in Feb.; to duty as Nav. Attache and Nav. Attache for Air, American Embassy, Paris, France.

Comdr. Calvin H. Cobb, det. USS Maryland about June 13; to command USS Nitro.

Comdr. Virgil C. Griffin, Jr., det. staff, Cdr. Carrier Div. 2, in Jan. or Feb.; to duty as Cdr. Patrol Wing 5.

Comdr. Lester T. Hundt, det. Cdr. Patrol Wing 5 in Jan. or Feb.; to staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 5 as operations officer.

Lt. Comdr. Richard H. Cruzen, det. USS California about June 14; to Hydro. Office, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Valentine M. Davis, det. CO, USS Wasmuth about April 17; to duty as Nav. Insp. of Machy., Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Dell, Jr., det. CO, USS Preble about June 29; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Leonard Doughty, Jr., det. Nav. Gun Factory, Navy Yd., Wash., D. C., about April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Marcy M. Dupre, det. CO, USS Mugford about June 15; to USS Relief as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. Stanwix G. Mayfield, Jr., det. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N. J., on April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Alan R. McCracken, det. USS Clark about June 12; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Louis A. Reinken, det. USS Blue about June 14; to command USS Preble.

Lt. Stephen R. Bedford, det. USS Cushing about June 14; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Joseph B. Berkeley, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., about May 22; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Everett M. Block, det. Patrol Sqdn. 10 in May or June; to VO-3 (USS Mississippi).

Lt. Harry Burris, det. USS Pensacola about April 10; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Whitmore S. Butts, det. VS-41 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Theodore O. Dahl, det. Patrol Sqdn. 3, in May or June; to USS Yorktown.

Lt. Charles R. Fenton, det. VF-6 (USS Enterprise) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. DeWitt C. E. Hamburger, det. USS Moffett about June 14; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Clarence A. Hawkins, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in March; to USS Langley.

Lt. George L. Kehr, det. VF-6 (USS Enterprise) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Duncan C. MacMillan, det. USS California about March 5; to USS Argonaut as exec. officer.

Lt. Eugene F. May, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about June 1; to USS Blue as executive officer.

Lt. Earl K. Olsen, det. Nav. Engineering Experiment Sta., Annapolis, Md., in April; to USS Pensacola, as asst. engr. officer.

Lt. John B. Rooney, det. USS Case about June 10; to Bethlehem Shipbldg. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Lt. Welton D. Rowley, det. Patrol Sqdn. 10 in May or June; to VO-2 (USS Tennessee).

Lt. William H. Sanders, Jr., det. 14th Nav. Dist., in May; to USS Moffett as gunnery officer.

Lt. John H. Sides, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., about June 26; to command USS Tracy.

Lt. Troy N. Thweatt, det. Patrol Sqdn. 8, in May; to USS Wright.

Lt. Charles E. Trescott, det. USS Broome about April 14; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Edson H. Whitehurst, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Cassin as engr. officer.

Lt. Frank I. Winant, Jr., det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about May 26; to cfo USS Sterett and on bd. as gunnery officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Russell B. Allen, det. USS Talbot about June 23; to USS Vincennes.

Lt. (jg) Almerian R. Bollenu, det. USS Trever about June 1; to USS Rigel.

Lt. (jg) Clarence T. Doss, Jr., det. USS Indianapolis about June 14; to USS Sicard.

Lt. (jg) Charles L. Fraser, det. USS Semmes about June 24; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Ignatius J. Galantin, ora. Jan. 19 revoked; continue duty USS Argonaut.

Lt. (jg) Walter T. Griffith, ora. Jan. 19 revoked; continue duty USS Porpoise.

(Continued on Next Page)

## MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant  
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Capt. Will H. Lee, about April 15, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., for duty in the Office of the Quartermaster.

Maj. Martin J. Kelleher, about March 12, detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, China, to MB, NYd., New York, N. Y.

Capt. Willard P. Lentze, on March 1, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., and ordered home to await retirement.

2nd Lt. Cecil W. Wight, detached MB, NYd., Wash., D. C., to MB, NOP, South Charleston, W. Va.

2nd Lt. William F. Kramer, detached MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I., to MD, Tientsin, China.

2nd Lt. Louis B. Robertshaw, on arrival on Asiatic Station, assigned to 4th Marines, Shanghai, China.

2nd Lt. Richard Rothwell, on arrival on Asiatic Station, assigned to MB, NS, Olongapo, P. I.

Ch. Mar. Gr. Fred O. Brown, on March 1, detached MB, Quantico, Va., and ordered home to retire April 1.

QM Ck. Charles P. McCallum, appointed a Quartermaster Clerk (Adjutant and Inspector's Dept.) and ordered to duty at Hdqrs., Marine Corps.

Tentative assignments of Marine Corps officers for the next twelve months were announced at the Navy Department this week. This list will cover approximately 90 per cent of all orders to be issued during the next year, Marine officers here said.

Some of the new orders will become effective about the middle of March; but most of them will occur from May on, when school courses end.

Officers transferred and their new stations follow:

From Fleet Marine Base, San Diego  
Col. Thomas S. Clarke, OIC, Eastern Rec. Div., Phila., Pa.

Col. Harry L. Smith, MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Col. Alphonse DeCarre, Naval Prison, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Col. Matthew H. Kingman, Hdqrs., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Samuel A. Woods, Jr., Sr. Course, Nav. War Col.

Maj. John P. Adams, Reserve Bn., Augusta, Ga.

Maj. John Groff, Dept. of Pacific.

Maj. George T. Hall, Reserve Bn., Portland, Ore.

Maj. William H. Harrison, MB, NS, Guam.

Maj. Harold E. Rosecrans, Sr. Course, Marine Corps Schools.

Capt. Nelson K. Brown, MD, USS Portland.

Capt. John H. Cook, Jr., MD, USS Utah.

Capt. John B. Hendry, MD, USS Houston.

Capt. Benjamin S. Kalaer, 2nd Signal Co., MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Harry E. Leland, Dept. of Pacific.

Capt. Miles S. Newton, 4th Marines, Shanghai.

Capt. Edward T. Peters, Recruiting Dist., Denver, Colo.

Capt. Donovan D. Sult, MD, USS Lexington.

Capt. Harvey C. Tschirgi, MD, N. Y. World's Fair.

Capt. Adolph Zuber, Dept. of Pacific.

1st Lt. Michael S. Currin, MB, NS, Guam.

1st Lt. John C. Miller, Jr., Dept. of Pacific.

1st Lt. George A. Roll, MD, USS Utah.

1st Lt. Forest C. Thompson, 4th Marines, Shanghai.

2nd Lt. Charles L. Banks, Dept. of Pacific.

2nd Lt. William H. Barba, Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.

2nd Lt. Richard A. Beard, Jr., MD, USS Salt Lake City.

2nd Lt. Richard W. Boyd, 4th Marines, Shanghai.

2nd Lt. Louis A. Ennis, Field Art. School.

2nd Lt. John J. Gormley, MD, USS Pensacola.

2nd Lt. Lawrence C. Hays, Jr., MD, USS Oklahoma.

2nd Lt. Russell E. Honsowetz, Marine Forces, North China.

2nd Lt. Howard G. Kirgis, 1st Marine Brig., FMF.

2nd Lt. Wood B. Kyle, Dept. of Pacific.

2nd Lt. Henry B. Massie, MB, NAS, Pensacola.

2nd Lt. James E. Mills, Field Art. School.

2nd Lt. George D. Rich, MD, USS Oklahoma.

2nd Lt. Rivers J. Morrell, Jr., Dept. of Pacific.

2nd Lt. Maynard C. Schuits, 4th Marines, Shanghai.

2nd Lt. Levi W. Smith, Jr., MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor.

2nd Lt. Arthur R. Stacy, Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.

2nd Lt. Ellsworth G. VanOrman, MD, USS

(Please turn to Page 565)

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## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. (jg) William C. Jonson, jr., det. VCS-4 (USS Houston) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) John P. Langer, det. VS-42 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Eugene S. Lytle, jr., det. Patrol Sqdn. 4, in May or June; to VCS-6 (USS New Orleans).

Lt. (jg) Reginald R. McCracken, det. Patrol Sqdn. 4, in May; to Patrol Sqdn. 16.

Lt. (jg) Robert B. Moore, det. VS-42 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Howard R. Prince, det. USS Semmes about June 24; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Robert L. Strickler, det. VO-3 (USS New Mexico) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) William W. Vancous, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Jerome B. White, on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to USS Bridge. Det. VF-6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) William P. Woods, det. Patrol Sqdn. 4, in May or June; to USS Cincinnati.

Ens. Frank W. Taylor, det. USS Maryland on Feb. 11; to communication duty, Cinc. U. S. Flt.

Lt. (jg) Conrad H. Brandt, (DC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., about June 5; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Albert F. Ryan, jr., (SC), uncompleted portion desp. ors. Dec. 22 to nearest Nav. Dist. revoked. To Nav. Finance & Supply School, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Gunner Joseph Pranis, det. USS Saratoga about June 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Gunner Frank J. Giacomelli, det. USS Beaver about March 24; to USS Trenton.

Ch. Mach. Charles S. Seidle, det. USS Allegheny about Feb. 15; to Naval Academy.

## February 10, 1939

Comdr. Percy K. Robottom, det. 13th Nav. Dist., in May; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Elliott M. Senn, det. staff, Comdr. Base Force, about May 15; to command USS McDougal.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas B. Birtley, jr., det. USS Dale about June 14; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Station, Portland, Oregon.

Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Coe, det. Patrol Sqdn. 11 in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Burnett K. Culver, ors. Dec. 17, modified. To Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., instnd. Office of Inspn. of Nav. Matl., New York Dist., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Harold C. Fitz, det. Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., in April; to USS Arizona as navigating officer.

Lt. Comdr. Donald M. Mackey, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J., about April 28; to USS Gold Star.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas D. Wilson, det. CO, USS Talbot about April 27; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lt. Baylies V. Clark, det. Patrol Sqdn. 5, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 9.

Lt. Frank T. Corbin, det. VS-2 (USS Lexington) in May or June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Howard G. Corey, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Henley as engr. officer.

Lt. Benjamin S. Custer, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Thurlow W. Davison, det. Naval Academy in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. William T. Easton, det. aviation unit (USS Boise) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. John P. Fitzsimmons, det. Patrol Sqdn. 8 in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 9.

Lt. Robert B. Goldman, ors. Jan. 26 revoked; continue duty USS Colorado.

Lt. Julian D. Greer, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 18.

Lt. Harry D. Hale, det. VCS-6 (USS Indianapolis) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Arthur S. Hill, det. VO-2 (USS California) about May 1; to Patrol Sqdn. 15.

Lt. George G. Mead, det. Patrol Sqdn. 3, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Dudley W. Morton, ors. Jan. 31 revoked. Continue duty Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. John F. Mullen, jr., det. VJ-1 (USS Rigel) in May; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. Emil H. Petri, ors. Feb. 3, revoked. Det. USS Bridge in June; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Owen Rees, det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about Feb. 17; to cfo USS Cimarron and on bd. as engr. officer when commissioned.

Lt. Max C. Stormes, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in April; to command USS Talbot.

Lt. William C. Thomas, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in Feb.; to USS Jarvis as gunnery officer.

Lt. Wilfred A. Walter, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about May 26; to cfo USS Mustin and on bd. as gunnery officer when commissioned.

Lt. Royal A. Wolverton, det. CO, USS Mahopac in May; to cfo USS Wilson and on bd. as gunnery officer when commissioned.

Lt. Edwin J. S. Young, det. VB-4 (USS Ranger) in May; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) George L. Bellinger, det. VCS-7 (USS San Francisco) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Jacob T. Bullen, jr., det. Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y., about March 18; to

USS Vega.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Close, det. USS S-30 in April; to USS R-11.

Lt. (jg) John W. Gannon, det. Patrol Sqdn. 6 in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. (jg) Thomas E. Gillespie, det. Patrol Sqdn. 10 in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 7.

Lt. (jg) Walter D. Innis, det. VCS-4 (USS Salt Lake City) about May 1; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Joseph H. Kuhl, det. VF-4 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Laurence H. Marks, det. USS Long about May 1; to duty as asst. communication officer, C. in C., U. S. Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Justin A. Miller, det. Patrol Sqdn. 8, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. (jg) Lloyd W. Parrish, det. USS Concord in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) DeWitt W. Shumway, det. VCS-6 (USS New Orleans) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) William E. Townsend, det. VF-4 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Harmon T. Utter, det. VCS-4 (USS Northampton) in April; or May; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Norvell G. Ward, det. USS S-26 in April; to USS R-4.

Lt. (jg) Joseph W. Williams, jr., det. USS S-24 in April or May; to USS S-20.

Lt. (jg) Marcus W. Williamson, det. VS-2 (USS Lexington) in May or June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Harold L. Usher, jr., det. USS Saratoga; in Feb.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Comdr. William D. Davis, (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., about May 20; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. James M. McComb, (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., in March; to USS Chaumont.

Ch. Gunner Alexander Anderson, det. Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., about May 6; to cfo USS Helena and on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. Meares B. Cartmell, det. Asst. Nav. Inspn. of Machy., New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J., about Feb. 15; to cfo USS Cimarron and on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. Elmo D. Runyan, det. Naval Academy about March 15; to USS Vincennes.

Mach. Lynn W. Childs, det. USS Vincennes about April 1; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Raymond S. Hotchkiss, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about April 29; to Nav. Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Ch. Pharm. Virgule M. Coulter, ors. Jan. 16 and Jan. 25 revoked. Continue duty Hdqtrs., 13th Nav. Dist.

## February 11, 1939

Capt. Vaughn K. Coman, det. Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 12, on April 15; to duty as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 6.

Capt. Thomas E. Van Metre, det. as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 11 on April 15; to duty as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 7.

Comdr. Russell S. Berkey, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 19; to duty as Cdr. Mobile Target Div. 1.

Comdr. Roswell H. Blair, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 19; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. William W. Behrens, det. Aide to Cdt. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.; to cfo USS Cimarron and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. Murvale T. Farrar, det. USS Houston about March 31; to command USS Litchfield.

Lt. Comdr. Carl K. Fink, det. USS Arizona about April 29; to staff, Cdr. Base Force.

Lt. William A. Fly, duty as asst. engineer officer, USS Wyoming.

Lt. Solomon S. Isquith, det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in Feb.; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. George A. Lewis, det. USS Skipjack about April 15; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Donald A. Lovelace, det. VS-41 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. William R. McCaleb, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in Feb.; to cfo USS Cimarron and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. Leonard S. Mewhinney, det. CO, USS S-18 in May; to instn. Office of Judge Adv. General, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Augustus R. St. Angelo, det. Naval Academy in May; to USS J. Fred Talbot as exec. officer.

Lt. David W. Shafer, det. Patrol Sqdn. 6, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 15.

Lt. Leonard B. Southerland, det. Patrol Sqdn. 2, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. John S. Thach, det. Patrol Sqdn. 5 in May or June; to VF-3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Ross E. Freeman, det. USS McCall about May 1; to USS Long.

Lt. (jg) Paul E. Emrick, det. VT-2 (USS Lexington) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Travis H. Leverett, det. VO-4 (USS

West Virginia) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Forsyth Massey, det. Patrol Sqdn. 3, in May or June; to VCS-7 (USS Vincennes).

Lt. (jg) Michael G. O'Connor, det. Patrol Sqdn. 5, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. (jg) John G. Urquhart, jr., det. USS Herbert about May 1; to USS Medusa.

Ens. Irwin T. Brooks, det. USS Omaha in May or June; to USS Badger.

Ens. Ralph Weymouth, det. USS Omaha in May or June; to USS Jacob Jones.

Lt. Kenneth R. Miller, (SC), det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in March; to Naval Station, Guam.

Ch. Mach. Raymond O. Deitzer, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about April 19; to USS Lexington.

Ch. Mach. Albert P. O'Meara, det. USS Lexington about April 21; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

## February 13, 1939

Comdr. James C. Byrnes, jr., det. NYd., Phila., Pa., April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. William A. Teasley, det. Cdr. Mobile Target Div. 1, June 6; to duty NYd., New York, N. Y.

Comdr. Oliver L. Wolfard, det. 4th Nav. Dist., April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Smith D. A. Cobb, det. Office of Inspn. of Nav. Matl., Chicago Dist., Chicago, Ill., April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. James L. Fisher, det. NYd., Phila., Pa., April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Guy B. Hoover, det. Rigel, April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Jenkins, det. NYd., Wash., D. C., April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. William H. Benson, det. Asst. Nav. Inspn. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Donald A. Crandell, det. Tattnall, June 28; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Edward D. Crowley, det. Smith, June 14; to NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Rowland D. Hill, jr., det. 3rd Nav. Dist., in Feb.; to c. f. o. Cimarron and on bd. as nav. officer when commissioned.

Lt. David A. Hurt, det. Naval Academy in May; to command Perch.

Lt. Clayton C. Marey, det. Saratoga in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. John Raymond Moore, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., in May; to c. f. o. Sealion and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. Loren A. Morris, det. Patrol Sqdn. 2, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. Albert G. Mumma, det. Clark, June 7; to duty Model Basin, NYd., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Monroe M. Riker, det. J. Fred Talbot, June 22; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Carl L. Steiner, det. staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force, in May or June; to 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa., as asst. dist. communication officer.

Lt. John B. Taylor, det. Phelps, June 15; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, T. H., as exec. officer.

Lt. John C. Waldron, det. VS-3 (Saratoga), in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. William S. Whiteside, ors. Feb. 1 revoked. Det. Cummings, June 14; to Nav. Torp. Station, Keyport, Wash.

Lt. John R. Yoho, det. VB-3 (Saratoga), in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) William C. Hughes, jr., det. S-23, June 1; to S-29.

Lt. (jg) Roland E. Stieler, det. VS-3 (Saratoga), in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Salem A. Van Every, jr., det. Patrol Sqdn. 2, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 9.

Lt. (jg) James B. Vredenburg, det. Patrol Sqdn. 2, in May or June; to VCS-6 (Astoria).

Ens. Ralph W. Cousins, det. Pennsylvania, April 1; to communication duty, C. in C., U. S. Flt.

## February 14, 1939

Lt. Comdr. Myron A. Baber, det. Naval Acad. in April; to San Francisco as nav. off.

Lt. Comdr. Francis J. Bridget, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, about April 1; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Wreford G. Chapple, det. Naval Acad. in May; to Perch.

Lt. Christian L. Engleman, det. Harvard Unit Cambridge, about June 23; to Semmes as exec. off.

Lt. James H. Flatley, jr., det. Omaha in June or July; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) Edgar M. Davenport, det. Oklahoma about Feb. 11; to c.f.o. Cimarron and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) William L. Richards, det. Cincinnati in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) James S. Shilton, det. Philadelphia in March; to Long.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. (jg) Jerome B. White, desp. ors. Feb. 2 modified. To c.f.o. Cimarron and on bd. when comm.; instead duty Bridge.

Ens. Joseph A. Crook, det. U. S. Fleet about April 25; to c.f.o. St. Louis and on bd. when comm.

Capt. William L. Irvine (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, about March 20; to Receiving Ship at San Francisco.

Comdr. David O. Bowman (MC), det. Naval Acad. about April 1; to Henderson.

Comdr. Jasper V. Howard (MC), det. Receiving Ship at San Francisco; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Davis (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, about Feb. 14; to Rigel.

Comdr. William V. Fox (SC), det. staff, Comdr. Carrier Div. 2, in Feb.; to nearest Receiving Ship in U. S.

Lt. Comdr. Ray W. Byrns (SC), det. Chaumont in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Charles L. Keithley (SC), ors. by CinC. Asiatic modified. To Receiving Sta., Puget Sound.

Ch. Gnr. John C. Waldau, ors. Feb. 1 revoked. Det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, about March 10; to Beaver.

Ch. Pharm. Walter H. MacWilliams, ors. Jan. 16 and Jan. 25 revoked. Continue duty Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Pay Clk. Ned L. Thomas, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in Feb.; to Pensacola.

## February 15, 1939

Capt. Frederick C. Sherman, det. Comdr. Patrol Wing 3; continue trmt. (Canal Zone).

Comdr. Watson O. Bailey, det. CO, Craven about June 15; to NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Comdr. Gail Morgan, det. CO, Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in Feb.; to duty as Comdr. Patrol Wing 3; and addl. duty as CO, Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth C. Caldwell, det. CO, Boggs about May 1; to Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Cassidy, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy, in May; to c.f.o. Wasp and on bd. as air officer when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Haffey, det. Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Detroit, on May 1; to home; relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Harry J. Hansen, det. Antares about June 20; to NYd., Olongapo, P. I., as Capt. of the Yard.

Lt. Comdr. William M. Hobby, Jr., det. Naval Acad. in May; to c.f.o. Anderson and in command when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Gerald U. Quinn, det. Concord; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Stokes, det. staff, Comdr. Dest. Flotilla 1; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. De Forest L. Trautman, det. Receiving Sta., NYd., Phila., about June 1; to Beaver as exec. off.

Lt. John C. Alderman, det. VSC-7 (Vincennes) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia.

Lt. Lex L. Black, det. VB-5 (Yorktown) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Francis L. Bussey, det. Patrol Sqdn. 12 in May; to Nav. Proving Grd., Dahlgren.

Lt. DeVere L. Day, det. Saratoga in June; to VS-41 (Ranger).

Lt. (jg) William A. Stuart, det. VO-1 (Nevada) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Harry B. Hahn, ors. Jan. 3 revoked. Continue New Orleans.

Ens. Oliver M. Ramsey, det. New Orleans about March 5; to Quincy.

Comdr. Robert W. Wimberly (MC), det. Henderson in April; to Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept.

Lt. James D. Boone (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach, about March 5; to Naval Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. Ernest M. Wade (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, about Feb. 18; to Nav. Hosp., Charleston.

Ch. Mach. William J. Brennan, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila.; to duty Allegheny.

Ch. Mach. Jesse S. Hooper, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Clk. Albert Fender, det. Receiving Ship at San Francisco on April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

## Orders to Chief Petty Officers

Terriel H. Addison, CMM, USS Avocet to MPG Dahlgren, Va.

Ernest F. Anderson, CMM, Subbase New London to USS Cushing.

Olaf P. Anderson, CSK, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Nitro.

Burton C. Ardery, CMM, NPG Dahlgren, Va., to USS Barry.

William B. Ball, CWT, N. Hos. Brooklyn to USS Concord.

Edmund E. Barley, CMM, USS Enterprise

to RS Washington, D. C.

Warren L. Barnes, CBM, USS Henley to RS San Diego.

Ferdinand C. Boepple, CMM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Neches.

Arnold G. Bricker, CPhM, USS Tanager to RS Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Paul C. Brigham, CPhM, N. Sta. Guantanamo to N. Hos. Charleston, S. C.

John H. Burchett, CMM, USS Dobbin to RS Washington, D. C.

Scott E. Burns, CTC, USS Portland to RS Washington, D. C.

Clarence W. Carson, CSM, USS New Mexico to RS San Diego, Calif.

Emil M. Chock, CMM, Subbase New London to USS Ralph Talbot.

John F. Christensen, ACMM, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to USS St. Louis.

William A. Christie, CRM, NRL Bellevue, D. C., to USS Semmes.

Charles H. Clifford, CCStd, RS, Norfolk, Va., to Combafefor.

Kenneth J. Cobb, CPhM, FMF San Diego to N. Hos. Mare Island.

Clifford K. Condon, CPhM, N. Hos. Wash., D. C., to N. Hos. Mare Island.

Francis E. Davis, CRM, Ninth District to USS Chaumont.

Herman R. Depcyster, CWT, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Sims.

William E. Dinkins, CRM, USS Indianapolis to NRL Bellevue, D. C.

Harry J. Douville, CMM, USS Medusa to RS Washington, D. C.

Charles T. Durham, CPhM, N. Hos. Charleston, S. C., to NYd. Wash., D. C.

Irving C. Ellis, CMM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Enterprise.

Dominic J. Eisler, CMM, USS Dallas to USS Arkansas.

Melvin E. Fisher, CY, USS Balch to NRL Bellevue, D. C.

Harry J. Frahm, CPhM, NYd. Wash., D. C., to FMF San Diego, Calif.

Haskell B. French, CQM, NRS Cleveland, Ohio, to USS Louisville.

Harold Gabriel, CMM, USS Downes to NPG Dahlgren, Va.

William P. Geckle, CMM, USS Ralph Talbot to Subbase New London.

James W. R. Goans, CBM, USS West Virginia to NRL Bellevue, D. C.

Samuel S. Hagwood, CWT, NRS Raleigh, N. C., to USS Bushnell.

Albert W. Harris, CPhM, RS San Francisco to RS Pearl Harbor.

Charles Harris, CMM, USS Cushing to Subbase New London.

George L. Harts, CPhM, USS Dallas to NRS Dallas, Texas.

Edward A. Heinz, ACMM, RS Norfolk, Va., to VT Squadron-5.

Oren N. Henninger, CMM, USS Somers to RS Washington, D. C.

John E. Herkenheims, CSK, USS Nitro to RS Norfolk, Va.

Ralph A. Hodgson, CMM, Subbase New London to Comsubron Two.

Frank R. Hudzik, CTC, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Portland.

Joseph R. Hughes, CMM, USS Boise, to RS Norfolk, Va.

Elmer C. Imbler, CMM, USS Clark to NPG Dahlgren, Va.

Iowa J. Inman, CMM, USS Cormorant to RS Washington, D. C.

Axel A. Jensen, Bmstr, USS Lexington to RS Washington, D. C.

Joe F. Karb, CWT, Norfolk Nav. Hos., to USS Hammann.

Edgar L. Kendrick, CMM, USS Narwhal to Subbase New London, Conn.

Earl M. Ketterlingham, CRM, USS Chaumont to NTS Great Lakes, Ill.

Elmer W. Lewis, CPhM, RS Pearl Harbor to USS Tanager.

James A. Murphy, CEM, USS Tillman to USS Sims.

Hugh H. Myers, CRM, USS Dallas to USS Arkansas.

Wallace J. Nelson, Bmstr, USS Yorktown to N. Sta., Guantanamo.

Arthur Norris, CY, RS Norfolk, Va., to NTS San Diego.

Russell E. Noyes, CWT, RS Norfolk, Va., to RS Boston, Mass.

Donald F. Oaks, CMM, N. Hos. Philadelphia to USS Nitro.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## C. P. O. Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Carl E. Osburn, CMM, USS Preston to Subbase New London.  
 Arthur L. Peterson, CMM, Subbase New London to Comatran.  
 Cliff M. Pettit, CMM, NPG Dahlgren, Va., to USS Blue.  
 Eugene A. Reynolds, CMM, Subbase New London to Comsubron Two.  
 Edward H. Ringrose, CEM, NRL Bellevue, D. C., to USS West Virginia.  
 Vernon Robinson, CTC, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Pensacola.  
 Ern V. Sanborn, CMM, USS Antares to Subbase New London.  
 Edward Schularecki, CPHM, N. Hos. Mare Island, to NYd. Mare Island.  
 Joseph P. Sennacker, CSF, Subbase New London to USS Vestal.  
 John F. Shaw, CBM, USS Cuyahoga to RS Norfolk, Va.  
 Willie B. Simmons, CPHM, N. Hos. Charleston, S. C., to USS Vega.  
 Max Skaggs, CEM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Arkansas.  
 John E. Southard, CMM, USS Sampson to RS Boston, Mass.  
 George H. Stanley, CEM, USS Louisville to USS Helena.  
 Rollo C. Sunderlin, CMM, Subbase Coco Solo to Subbase New London.  
 Albert O. Surko, CMM, RS New York, N. Y., to USS Benham.  
 John W. Sweat, CMM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Medusa.  
 Alton D. Trippe, CPHM, N. Hos. Mare Island to Norfolk Nav. Hos.  
 John R. Trowell, CMM, USS Phelps to RS Washington, D. C.  
 Joseph Vega, CWT, USS Dallas to USS Arkansas.  
 Arthur H. Walton, CSK, NAS Seattle, Wa., to N. Sta., Samoa.  
 Frederick G. Warner, CTC, USS Pensacola to RS Washington, D. C.  
 Harold J. Wenzel, CWT, RS Norfolk, Va., to RS San Diego, Calif.  
 Alexander J. Wertis, CY, NRL Bellevue, D. C., to USS Balch.  
 Cecil E. Womack, CMM, USS Oklahoma to RS San Diego, Calif.  
 Henry W. Wood, CPHM, NYd. Mare Island to N. Hos. Mare Island.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 561)

OD, and from station indicated, Sept. 4, to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students: Lawrence A. Bosworth, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Robert F. Haggerty, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and Herbert W. Mansfield, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.  
 Col. Frank D. Applin, from San Francisco, Calif., to Chicago QM Depot, as supply officer, and add. duty as off. in charge, Chicago SC Procurement Dist., sail SF, July 18.  
 Maj. Henry L. P. King, from staff and faculty, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., June 16, report to C. O., Ft. Monmouth for duty.  
 Maj. Fred G. Miller, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., June 15, to Hdq., 5th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.  
 Capt. Raymond C. Hildreth, from Signal Sect., 8th C. A., General Depot, July 1, to Hdq., 8th C. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 Capt. W. Preston Corderman, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to staff and faculty, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.  
 Capt. Kenneth F. March, from duty at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as student, Sept. 15.  
 1st Lt. William M. Talbot, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 1, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
 1st Lt. Arthur A. McCrary, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as student, Sept. 15, sail SF Aug. 15.  
 Following officers, SC, from duty at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to SC School, as students, Sept. 15: 1st Lt. Andrew D. Stephenson, 2nd Lt. Robert W. Griffin, 1st Sig. Co., 2nd Lt. William A. Joyce, and 2nd Lt. William N. Snouffer, 61st Sig. Bn.  
 2nd Lt. Alfred E. Diamond, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as student, Sept. 15.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.  
 Maj. John C. MacArthur, from Ft. Benning, Ga., June 15, to CW School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., as instructor.  
 Capt. Thomas J. Ford, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as instructor.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB.  
 Maj. Nicholas Szilagyi, (Inf.), NGB, from duty in office of Chief, NGB, Wash., D. C., to 6th Inf. Brig., Ft. Douglas, Utah, sail NY, June 1.

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.  
 Col. Isaac S. Martien, retired for age, June 30.

Lt. Col. Terry de la M. Allen, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 30, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
 Lt. Col. Edwin E. Schwen, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
 Maj. Carl J. Dockler, Cav., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to staff and faculty, CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 Maj. Frank Nelson, Cav., from Burlington, Iowa to Philippine Dept. sail NY April 1.  
 Following from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to station indicated: Maj. James S. Rodwell, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Maj. Edward M. Fickett, 2nd Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Maj. John A. Hettlinger, 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.; Maj. John C. Macdonald, 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Maj. Candler A. Wilkinson, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. William S. Biddle, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Capt. Charles H. Noble, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Capt. Robert L. Howze, jr., 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Capt. Gordon B. Rogers, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. Isaac D. White, 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Capt. Wesley W. Yale, 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.  
 Capt. Edwin C. Greiner, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 2nd Lt. Albert B. Turner, jr., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as student, sail SF, Aug. 15.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.  
 Col. Rene E. DeR. Hoyle, from office, Ch. of FA, Wash., D. C., June 13, to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Col. George W. DeArmond, from Ft. Humphries, D. C., May 8, to civilian components affairs, Hdq., 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.  
 Col. Ralph McT. Pennell, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., June 1.  
 Lt. Col. Bernard R. Peyton, FA, det. to GSC, Berlin, Germany, from Leland Stanford Junior Univ., Calif., sail S. F., July 18, temp. duty office of Asst. Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C.  
 Maj. Donald B. Rogers, retired for disability, Feb. 28.  
 Maj. John A. Smith, jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Leland Stanford Junior University, Calif.  
 Following from school indicated to Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Maj. Charles S. Ferrin, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and Capt. Homer W. Kiefer, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala.  
 Capt. Hugh P. Adams, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.  
 1st Lt. William Taylor, jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.  
 1st Lt. Clark Lynn, jr., prior orders to Hawaiian Dept. revoked.

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.  
 Col. Joseph W. Stilwell, from Peiping, China, to Hdq., 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., sail Manila, May 24.  
 Lt. Col. Medore Crawford, jr., from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Natl. Guard, Baltimore, Md.  
 Lt. Col. Allen F. Kingman, to IGD, Wash., D. C., June 16, from AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala.  
 Lt. Col. Francis R. Fuller, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash., sail N. Y., June 1.  
 Lt. Col. Earl Landreth, from Ft. Benning, Ga., June 15, to 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
 Lt. Col. Edward M. Almond, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., as student, July 5.  
 Lt. Col. Ford Richardson, from Clarksburg, W. Va., July 5, to Recruiting, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Lt. Col. Lloyd B. Bennett, from St. Louis, Mo., July 15, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
 Maj. Paul E. Peabody, from Newport, R. I., to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., temp. duty 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., June 1.  
 Maj. Ira A. Hunt, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 1, to Howe Military School, Howe, Ind.  
 Maj. Earle A. Johnson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to QM School, Philadelphia, Pa., as liaison officer and instructor.  
 Capt. Edwin H. Feather, retired for disability, Feb. 28.  
 Capt. Arnold R. C. Sander, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.  
 Capt. Howard R. Johnson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., as student, Sept. 13.  
 Capt. Kilbourne Johnston, from student, Inf. School, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Capt. Edwin J. McAllister, prior orders changed from 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to QM Corps, Philadelphia QM Depot, March 28.  
 1st Lt. Alaton Grimes, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Cav. School, Ft. Riley, Kans., Sept. 10, as student.  
 1st Lt. Arthur W. Tyson, Inf., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Sig. Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as student, Sept. 15.  
 Following 1st Lts., from student at Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to organization and station indicated: Gerald J. Higgins, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; Walter A. Huntsberry, 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and Thomas F. Wall,

28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Following 1st Lts., from student at Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to station at Ft. Benning, Ga., indicated: Andrew J. Adams, 66th Inf., Gunnar C. Carlson, 24th Inf., and Francis T. Pachler, 29th Inf.

Following 1st Lts., from student at Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 2nd Div. with station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: John E. Leary and Thomas J. O'Connor.

2nd Lt. Rollin B. Durbin, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., March 1., temp. duty with 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F.

2nd Lt. William H. Hanson, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., as student, March 1.  
 2nd Lt. Joe S. Lawrie, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., April 26.

## AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.  
 Col. Hugh J. Knerr, (Lt. Col.), from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 17, to home and await retirement.  
 Maj. Philip Schneeberger, AC, prior orders for additional duty with ORC, 5th C. A., revoked.  
 Capt. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, AC, from Langley Fld., Va., to Aeronautical Board, Wash., D. C.  
 Capt. Paul H. Kemmer, AC, prior orders for additional duty with ORC, 5th C. A., revoked.  
 Following officers from station indicated to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24: Capt. Earl C. Robbins, March Fld., Riverside, Calif.; Capt. Louie P. Turner, Hamilton Fld., Calif., and 1st Lt. George F. Kinzie, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.  
 Lt. Col. Edward W. Turner, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 2nd C. A. Dist., New York, N. Y.  
 Lt. Col. Joseph D. Brown, to GSC, Hdq., Hawaiian Dept., from Utah State Agricultural College, sail S. F., June 24.  
 Maj. William C. Braly, CAC, from Berkeley, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., June 23.  
 Maj. William D. Hohenthal, CAC, to GSC, Berlin, Germany, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., temp. duty office of Asst. Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C., July 3.  
 Maj. Sam W. Anderson, from Hawaiian Dept., to Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.  
 Capt. Arthur H. Bender, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.  
 Capt. Arnold D. Amoroso, prior orders to sail S. F., Feb. 28 amended to sail S. F., April 26.  
 Capt. William L. McNamee, from Philippine Dept., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.  
 Capt. Walter L. McCormick, from Ft. Worden, Wash., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24.  
 1st Lt. William H. Francis, from Panama Canal Dept., to 63rd C. A., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.  
 Following 1st Lts., from station indicated to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students, Sept. 8: Charles R. Longenecker, 69th C. A., Ft. Crockett, Tex., and Erven C. Somerville, 8th C. A., Ft. Preble, Maine.  
 Following 1st Lts., from station indicated to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students, Sept. 8, sail S. F., Aug. 15: William A. Hampton, 63d C. A., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.; Robert J. Lawlor, U. S. A. Mine Planter "General J. Franklin Bell," Ft. Worden, Wash.; William Massello, jr., 63d C. A., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.; Harry W. Schenck, 3d C. A., Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.  
 Following 1st Lts., CAC, from station indicated to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students, Sept. 8: John Alfrey, 2d C. A., William H. Baynes, 2d C. A., Seneca, 52d C. A., Robert E. Frith, jr., 2d C. A., Halford R. Greenlee, jr., 51st C. A., Harry R. Hale, 51st C. A., Charles W. Hill, 51st C. A., John N. Howell, 51st C. A., Russell M. Miner, 51st C. A., Robert Morris, 51st C. A., William R. Murrin, 2d C. A., Gwinn U. Porter, 52d C. A., Willard G. Root, 2d C. A., Frank H. Shepardson, 2d C. A., Henry P. Van Ormer, 52d C. A., Eugene H. Walter, 2d C. A., Bernard S. Waterman, 52d C. A., William H. Waugh, jr., 52d C. A., Seth L. Weld, jr., 2d C. A., 2nd Lt. Arthur Kramer, 2d C. A.

Following 1st Lts., from Philippine Dept., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as students, Sept. 8: Clifford W. Hildebrandt, Joseph C. Moore, John B. Morgan, Cecil E. Spann, jr.  
 Following 1st Lts., from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to CA School, as students, Sept. 8: Harry R. Boyd, Laurence H. Brownlee, Marshall S. Carter, Chester J. Diestel, Charles B. Duff, Walter F. Ellis, Edward E. Farnsworth, jr., Richard S. Spangler, John C. Steele, Philip B. Stiness, Robert J. Wood.

## WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. John W. Corcoran, retired for disability Feb. 28.

## ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men from station indicated to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., temp. duty with Inf. Rifle and Pistol Teams, April 4:  
 Sgt. Lloyd P. Jenkins, Co. E, 5th Inf., Ft.

Williams, Maine.

Cpl. Wadie Giacobbe, Co. I, 5th Inf., Ft. McKinley, Maine.

Sgt. John H. Patterson, Co. C, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.

Sgt. Willis J. Doucet, Co. I, 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sgt. William H. Gothard, Co. E, 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sgt. Charles H. Culver, Co. E, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Cpl. Willard L. Baker, Co. L, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Sgt. Coats Brown, Hq. Co., 22d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. James A. Tumlin, 4th Tank Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Robert H. Huntington, Co. E, 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., Calif.

Following enlisted men from station indicated to Air Corps Weather School, Patterson Fld., Fairfield, Ohio, as students, Feb. 27:

## First Weather Region

St. Sgt. Bernard C. Hoffman, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Cpl. Henry A. Smith, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Pvt. 1st Cl. James A. Rosentiel, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Claude N. Hall, March Fld., Calif.

Pvt. 1st Cl. William A. Pope, March Fld., Calif.

## Second Weather Region

Cpl. Earl M. Gay, Aberdeen Pvg. Gd., Md.

Pvt. Ross A. Somers, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Cpl. Dale W. Akins, Langley Fld., Va.

Pvt. Willard C. Snyder, Langley Fld., Va.

Cpl. Stephen Kuback, Bolling Fld., D. C.

Cpl. Kenneth W. Smith, Chanute Fld., Ill.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Harold F. Guth, Patterson Fld., Ohio.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Lester R. Robinson, Patterson Fld., Ohio.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Keith H. Asher, Scott Fld., Ill.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Charles H. Harrison, Scott Fld., Ill.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Leonard A. Trojanoski, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

## Third Weather Region

Pvt. 1st Cl. Charles F. Needell, Post Fld., Okla.

Pvt. Kenneth H. Smith, Barksdale Fld., La.

Pvt. Herbert J. Gustafson, Barksdale Fld., La.

Cpl. Donald D. Fay, Kelly Fld., Tex.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Maxwell W. Roman, Kelly Fld., Tex.

Pvt. 1st Cl. John P. Crews, Kelly Fld., Tex.

Cpl. Earle W. Clifton, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Pvt. 1st Cl. LeRoy N. Cookingham, Hensley Fld., Tex.

Cpl. Coyd C. Gibbs, Biggs Fld., Tex.

## PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Arthur Lawrence Logan, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 20.

1st Lt. Harry Deibler, DC-Res., to Capt., Feb. 10.

1st Lt. Jesse H. Davidson, QM-Res., to Capt., Feb. 11.

1st Lt. Bernard Carl Luebker, CAC-Res., to Capt., Feb. 13.

1st Lt. Frank Kinzey Justice, MC-Res., to Capt., Feb. 16.

1st Lt. James Harland Ball, Inf.-Res., to Capt., Feb. 14.

2nd Lt. Cyril Raymond Murphy, jr., Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 14.

2nd Lt. Roscoe Garnett Rector, Eng.-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 14.

2nd Lt. George Hilton Brush, jr., Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., Feb. 15.

1st Lt. Percy Albert Laking, Inf.-Res., to Capt., Feb. 15.

1st Lt. Walter Dudley Spearman, Med.-Res., to Capt., Feb. 15.

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

St. Sgt. Roy W. Younger, QMC, retired Feb. 28, with rank of 2nd Lt.

1st Sgt. Walter R. Shaw, CA, retired Feb. 28.

M. Sgt. Francis I. Tully, DEMI, Feb. 28, with rank of 2nd Lt.

Cpl. Juan Cadino, Inf., retired Feb. 28.

1st Sgt. Robert R. Harding, Inf., retired Feb. 28.

Cpl. Victorio Bello, CE, retired Feb. 28, with rank of Sgt.

Pvt. Charles C. Metz, Inf., retired Feb. 28, with rank of Capt.

T. Sgt. Robert E. Lee, QMC, retired Feb. 28.

Cpl. Herman Jordan, Inf., retired Feb. 28, with rank of St. Sgt.

M. Sgt. Leon A. Borrego, Inf., retired Feb. 28, with rank of 1st Lt.

Sgt. Willie Watts, QMC, retired Feb. 28.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

## Extended Active Duty With MC

Capt. Wray Rodgers Gardner, Med.-Res., from active duty CCC, N. Mex. Dist., Feb. 20, to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., to home, Farmington, N. Mex., Aug. 19.

1st Lt. Eugene Paul Campbell, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., until Aug. 28.

## Extended Active Duty With Inf.

Capt. David Victor Rosen, Inf.-Res., to active duty, to C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, March 12, to home, Oakland, Calif., June 15.

## (Continued on Next Page)

## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

### Extended Active Duty With FD

Capt. Rudolph Waldemar Nuss, Fin.-Res., continued on active duty in office of C. of F. Wash., D. C. to home, Sutton, Neb., Sept. 14.

### To Duty With Schools

Col. Harold Frederick Matthys, FA-Res., to active duty, C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, March 11, to home, Detroit, Mich., June 13.

Maj. Harry Cousins Chuck, FA-Res., to active duty, C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, March 10, to home, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15.

Capt. George Elliott McCormick, Jr., CAC-Res., to active duty, C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, March 12, to home, June 15.

Capt. Loyal Vivien Bewley, CE-Res., to active duty, C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., March 12, to home Pittsfield, Mass., June 15.

Maj. Milton Anthony Stone, AC-Res., to active duty, C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, March 10, to home, New York, N. Y., June 15.

## Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 561)

### Ranger

2nd Lt. Lewis W. Walt, MB, NS, Guam.  
2nd Lt. Arthur H. Weinberger, Marine Forces, North China.

2nd Lt. Marlowe C. Williams, Dept. of Pacific.  
2nd Lt. Horatio C. Woodhouse, Jr., MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Mar. Gnr. Olin L. Beall, Philippine Islands.  
2nd Lt. Marvin C. Stewart, MD, USS Arizona.

### From First Marine Brig., Quantico

Col. Samuel M. Harrington, Hdqrs., Wash., D. C.  
Col. Allen H. Turnage, MD, AE, Peiping, China.

Lt. Col. Charles N. Muldrow, Army Ind. Col.  
Lt. Col. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

Maj. Lee H. Brown, Office of Judge Adv. Gen., Navy Dept.  
Maj. Eugene F. C. Collier, 4th Marines, Shanghai.

Maj. Daniel R. Fox, Naval War Col.  
Maj. James D. Waller, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

Capt. James P. Berkeley, MD, USS Wichita.  
Capt. Saville T. Clark, MD, USS Wyoming.

Capt. Earle S. Davis, MB, NYd., Charleston, S. C.  
Capt. Edwin C. Ferguson, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Thomas B. Hughes, MB, NYd., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Capt. Robert G. Hunt, Paymaster's Dept.

Capt. Walter I. Jordan, MD, N. Y. World's Fair.  
Capt. Albert J. Keller, MD, USS Yorktown.

Capt. Edson L. Lyman, MD, N. Y. World's Fair.  
Capt. Thomas D. Marks, Dept. of Pacific.

Capt. Robert H. McDowell, Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa.  
Capt. William N. McKelvy, Sr. Course, Marine Corps Schools.

Capt. Clifford H. Shuey, MD, NAD, Balboa, C. Z.  
Capt. Merrill B. Twining, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

1st Lt. Hector de Zayas, 4th Marines, Shanghai.  
1st Lt. Samuel R. Shaw, MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

1st Lt. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr., Marine Forces, North China.  
2nd Lt. Cliff Atkinson, Jr., MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

2nd Lt. James G. Bishop, Jr., Sig. Corps School.  
2nd Lt. Orin C. Bjornsrud, Philippine Islands.

2nd Lt. William L. Crouch, MD, USS Colorado.  
2nd Lt. William K. Davenport, Jr., MD, USS Idaho.

2nd Lt. Frederick R. Dowsett, MD, USS Arizona.  
2nd Lt. Edward W. DuRant, Jr., MB, NYd., Charleston, S. C.

2nd Lt. John H. Earle, Jr., Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
2nd Lt. Andrew B. Galatian, Jr., MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

2nd Lt. Allen B. Gelzer, Sig. Corps School.  
2nd Lt. Howard V. Hiett, Field Art. School.

2nd Lt. Tom C. Loomis, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
2nd Lt. Elby D. Martin, Sig. Corps School.

2nd Lt. John H. Masters, MB, Quantico, Va.  
2nd Lt. Donald C. Merker, MD, USS Reina Mercedes, NA, Annapolis.

2nd Lt. Charles R. Nicholson, Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
2nd Lt. Paul R. Tyler, Sig. Corps School.

2nd Lt. Richard W. Wallace, Field Art. School.  
Mar. Gnr. William A. Lee, Marine Forces, North China.

### From Naval War College

Lt. Col. Samuel L. Howard, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Maj. Joseph H. Fellows, Hdqrs., Marine Corps.  
Maj. David R. Nimmer, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico.

From Army Industrial College  
Maj. Ralph D. Leech, MCB, San Diego.

### From Army War College

Lt. Col. Franklin A. Hart, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Lt. Col. Leo D. Hermie, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

### From Cavalry School

1st Lt. Theodore C. Turnage, Jr., MB, Quantico, Va.

### From Coast Artillery School

Capt. Joseph W. Earnshaw, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.  
Capt. William F. Parks, 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

Capt. Edgar O. Price, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
From Command & Gen. Staff School

Maj. John C. McQueen, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.  
Capt. Robert O. Bare, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

### From Engineer School

1st Lt. John J. Nlan, Jr., 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

### From Field Artillery School

Capt. James H. Brower, 1st Mar. Brig.  
Capt. Edward H. Forney, Jr., FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. George R. E. Shell, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
1st Lt. Kenyth A. Danke, 1st Mar. Brig.

1st Lt. Thomas S. Ivey, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
1st Lt. Floyd R. Moore, 1st Mar. Brig.

### From Infantry School

Capt. Joseph H. Berry, Staff, Basic School.  
Capt. Thomas J. Colley, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Clifton R. Moss, Staff, Basic School.  
Capt. Samuel S. Yeaton, MD, USS Brooklyn.

Capt. Charles G. McInts, 1st Mar. Brig.  
1st Lt. William R. Collins, 1st Mar. Brig.

### From Signal Corps School

1st Lt. Carl A. Laster, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
1st Lt. William N. McGill, 1st Mar. Brig.

1st Lt. Frederick A. Ramsey, Jr., 1st Sig. Co., MB, Quantico.

### From Lowell Textile Institute

Capt. Ion M. Bethel, Depot of Supplies, Phila.

### From Staff, Marine Corps Schools

Lt. Col. Louis R. Jones, MB, Parris I.  
Lt. Col. Alfred H. Noble, 1st Mar. Brig.

Lt. Col. Oliver P. Smith, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Maj. William D. Bassett, Nav. War Col.

Maj. Dudley S. Brown, Dept. of Pacific.  
Maj. Alton A. Gladden, Nav. War Col.

Maj. Curtis W. LeGette, Hq. Marine Corps.  
Maj. Francis M. Wulberna, MB, Parris I.

Capt. Theodore A. Holdahl, 1st Bn., Org. MC Res., New York, N. Y.  
Capt. Thomas A. Wornham, MD, USS Helena.

### From Sr. Course, Marine Corps Schools

Lt. Col. David L. S. Brewster, 1st Mar. Brig.  
Lt. Col. Emmett W. Skinner, Res. Bn., Minneapolis.

Lt. Col. James D. McLean, Depot of Supplies, San Francisco.  
Maj. Bert A. Bone, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Maj. Bernard Dubel, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.  
Maj. Ray A. Robinson, MD, AE, Peiping.

Maj. John W. Beckett, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Maj. John T. Selden, 1st Mar. Brig.

Maj. Elmer E. Hall, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Maj. William C. Hall, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

Maj. Arnold C. Larsen, MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.  
Maj. George R. Rowan, 1st Mar. Brig.

Maj. Richard H. Schubert, MB, NTS, Newport, R. I.  
Maj. Herman H. Hanneken, MB, NAD, Hingham, Mass.

Maj. Floyd W. Bennett, Depot of Supplies, Phila.  
Maj. Albert W. Paul, Res. Bn., Indianapolis.

Maj. Arthur D. Challacombe, 1st Mar. Brig.  
Maj. Paul R. Cowley, MB, NPF, Indian Head.

Maj. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Paymaster's Dept.  
From Jr. Course, Marine Corps Schools

Capt. James A. Stuart, Naval Academy.  
Capt. Shelton C. Zern, 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Maxwell H. Mizell, MB, Norfolk NYd.  
Capt. William E. Burke, MB, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Walter J. Stuart, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.  
Capt. St. Julien R. Marshall, 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. John R. Lanigan, Staff, Basic School.  
Capt. Robert A. Olson, 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Paul Drake, MD, AE, Peiping.  
Capt. Joseph J. Tavern, MD, RR, Cape May, N. J.

Capt. Melvin G. Brown, Staff, Basic School.  
Capt. Samuel B. Griffith, 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Otho C. Ledbetter, 1st Mar. Brig.  
Capt. John F. Stamm, MB, Quantico.

Capt. Lewis R. Tyler, MD, USS Philadelphia.  
Capt. William B. McKean, Staff, Marine Corps Schools.

Capt. Mercade A. Cramer, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Capt. Chandler W. Johnson, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Harlan C. Cooper, Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.  
Capt. Samuel D. Fuller, Staff, Basic School.

Capt. Ellsworth N. Murray, Staff, Basic School.  
Capt. Howard J. Turton, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Walter Asmuth, Jr., FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Marvin T. Starr, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Capt. William K. Enright, 1st Mar. Brig.

### From Base Defense Weapons Course, MC Schools

1st Lt. Custis Burton, Jr., 1st Mar. Brig.  
1st Lt. Gould P. Groves, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Willard C. Fiske, Coast Art. School.  
1st Lt. Bruce T. Hemphill, Coast Art. School.

1st Lt. Robert A. McGill, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
1st Lt. Peter J. Negri, 1st Mar. Brig.

2nd Lt. Stuart M. Charlesworth, 1st Mar. Brig.  
2nd Lt. Richard A. Evans, 1st Mar. Brig.

2nd Lt. John B. Heles, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
2nd Lt. Robert F. Scott, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. David W. Stonecliffe, 1st Mar. Brig.  
2nd Lt. Erma A. Wright, 1st Mar. Brig.

### From Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila.

Maj. Howard N. Kenyon, MB, SB, Coco Solo, C. Z.  
Capt. Charles F. Cresswell, MD, USS California.

Capt. Lenard B. Cresswell, MD, USS Maryland.  
Capt. Russell N. Jordahl, MD, USS West Virginia.

Capt. Lewis B. Puller, 4th Marines, Shanghai.  
2nd Lt. Alton D. Gould, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

2nd Lt. Raymond H. George, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.  
2nd Lt. Nathan T. Post, Jr., MB, NTS, Newport, R. I.

2nd Lt. Paul E. Becker, Jr., MB, SB, New London.  
2nd Lt. Clarke J. Bennett, MB, NYd., New York.

2nd Lt. John W. Howe, MB, NYd., New York.  
2nd Lt. Douglas E. Keeler, MB, NYd., New York.

2nd Lt. Alfred L. Booth, MB, NYd., Philadelphia.  
2nd Lt. John S. McLaughlin, Jr., MB, NYd., Philadelphia.

2nd Lt. Richard D. Weber, MB, NYd., Philadelphia.  
2nd Lt. Howard B. Bengt, MB, NAS, Lakehurst.

2nd Lt. Hugh M. Elwood, MB, Washington, D. C.  
2nd Lt. John A. Saxten, Jr., MB, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Richard B. Church, MB, NYd., Washington, D. C.  
2nd Lt. Carl J. Fleps, MB, NYd., Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Cyril E. Emrich, MB, Quantico.  
2nd Lt. William A. Houston, Jr., MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Charles M. DeHority, MB, Norfolk NYd.  
2nd Lt. Dorrance S. Radcliffe, MB, Norfolk NYd.

2nd Lt. Thomas L. Lamar, MB, Parris I.  
2nd Lt. George R. Newton, MB, Parris I.

2nd Lt. Carlo A. Rovetta, MB, Parris I.  
2nd Lt. William P. Spencer, MB, Parris I.

2nd Lt. James J. Owens, MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.  
2nd Lt. Randolph C. Berkeley, Jr., MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Elmer A. Wrenn, MD, USS California.  
2nd Lt. Robert F. Steidtman, MD, USS Colorado.

2nd Lt. Robert A. Abbott, MD, USS Idaho.  
2nd Lt. William H. Doolen, MD, USS Maryland.

2nd Lt. Harold R. Warner, Jr., MD, USS Mississippi.  
2nd Lt. Albin S. Sanders, MD, USS Texas.

2nd Lt. Edward H. Hurst, MD, USS New Mexico.  
2nd Lt. William M. Frash, MD, USS Pennsylvania.

2nd Lt. James R. Christensen, MD, USS Tennessee.  
2nd Lt. Donn J. Robertson, MD, USS West Virginia.

2nd Lt. Merrill M. Day, MD, USS Arkansas.  
2nd Lt. Ransom M. Wood, MD, USS New York.

2nd Lt. Lowell E. English, MD, USS Nevada.  
2nd Lt. Jackson B. Butterfield, MD, USS Wyoming.

2nd Lt. Jess P. Ferrill, Jr., MD, USS Enterprise.  
2nd Lt. Albert H. Follmar, MD, USS Lexington.

2nd Lt. Maurice W. Fletcher, MD, USS Ranger.  
2nd Lt. Robert S. Howell, MD, USS Yorktown.

2nd Lt. Albert J. Roase, MD, USS Astoria.  
2nd Lt. George H. Cannon, MD, USS Boise.

2nd Lt. Monford K. Peyton, MD, USS Brooklyn.  
2nd Lt. Harvey B. Atkins, MD, USS Chicago.

2nd Lt. Walter S. Osipoff, MD, USS Honolulu.  
2nd Lt. Daniel C. Pollock, MD, USS Houston.

2nd Lt. Bruce B. Cheever, MD, USS Indianapolis.  
2nd Lt. William E. Benedict, MD, USS Louisville.

2nd Lt. Guy H. Klassinger, Jr., MD, USS Minneapolis.  
2nd Lt. Byron V. Leary, MD, USS Nashville.

2nd Lt. Charles W. McCoy, MD, USS New Orleans.  
2nd Lt. Edward N. Rydahl, MD, USS Northampton.

2nd Lt. Ralph A. Collins, Jr., MD, USS Philadelphia.  
2nd Lt. Raymond G. Davis, MD, USS Port-

land.  
2nd Lt. Thomas L. Ridge, MD, USS Quincy.

2nd Lt. James C. Magee, Jr., MD, USS St. Louis.

2nd Lt. Benjamin S. Hargrave, Jr., MD, USS San Francisco.

2nd Lt. James A. Embry, MD, USS Savannah.  
2nd Lt. John W. Burkhardt, MD, USS Tuscaloosa.

2nd Lt. Lawrence V. Patterson, MD, USS Vincennes.

### Miscellaneous Assignments

Lt. Col. Samuel C. Cumming, Staff, Comdr. Scouting Force, to Hdqrs. Marine Corps.

Maj. Donald J. Kendall, Staff, Comdr. Special Service Sq., to Army War Col.

Lt. Col. Keller E. Rockey, Staff, Comdr. Battle Force, to Office of Chief of Naval Op.

Maj. Robert C. Thaxton, Staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Bat. For., to Dept. of Pacific.

Lt. Col. William A. Worton, Staff, Comdr. Div. 3, BS, Bat. For., to Staff, MC Schools.

Capt. George H. Bellinger, USS Argonne, to Dept. of Pacific.

1st Lt. Charles A. Miller, USS Arizona, to Inf. School.

2nd Lt. John P. Coursey, USS Arizona, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. William F. Lantz, USS Arkansas, to 1st Mar. Brig.

2nd Lt. Golland L. Clark, Jr., USS Astoria, to MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Neil R. MacIntyre, USS Boise, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

Capt. Randall M. Victory, USS Brooklyn, to Staff, Basic School.

2nd Lt. Walter N. Flournoy, USS Brooklyn, to MB, Parris I.

Capt. William J. Scheyer, USS California, to Staff, Basic School.

2nd Lt. Joseph L. Stewart, USS California, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Edmond M. Glick, USS Chester, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Jesse S. Cook, Jr., USS Chicago, to Inf. School, Tank Cr.

2nd Lt. Russell B. Warye, USS Chicago, to MB, Quantico.

1st Lt. Bennet G. Powers, USS Colorado, to Inf. School.

2nd Lt. Alfred T. Greene, USS Colorado, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Robert M. Dean, Jr., USS Enterprise, to MB, NYd., Boston.

2nd Lt. Clair W. Shisler, USS Honolulu, to 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Archie V. Gerard, USS Houston, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Harold O. Deakin, USS Idaho, to Field Art. School.

2nd Lt. John W. Graham, USS Idaho, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

2nd Lt. John E. Morris, USS Houston, to MB, Quantico.

Capt. Elmer H. Salzman, USS Indianapolis, to Naval Academy.

2nd Lt. John F. Dunlap, USS Indianapolis, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

Maj. Eugene H. Price, USS Lexington, to Staff, MC Schools.

2nd Lt. Harry N. Shea, USS Lexington, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Sidney M. Kelly, USS Louisville, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Maj. Ernest E. Linsert, USS Maryland, to MC Equipment Bd., MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. William F. Prickett, USS Maryland, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Robert L. Peterson, USS Minneapolis, to MB, Parris I.

2nd Lt. Charles R. Boyer, USS Minneapolis, to 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Gregon A. Williams, USS Mississippi, to Navy Dept.

2nd Lt. Hollis U. Mustain, USS Mississippi, to MB, NYd., Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. William W. Lewis, USS Nashville, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

Capt. George H. Potter, USS Nevada, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Glenn E. Fissel, USS Nevada, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

2nd Lt. Kenneth A. King, USS New Orleans, to MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

2nd Lt. Thomas G. Roe, USS New Mexico, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

2nd Lt. Donald N. Otis, USS New York, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

2nd Lt. Robert H. Rund, USS Northampton, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. Billy W. King, USS Oklahoma, to Junior Cr., MC Schools.

2nd Lt. Austin C. Shofner, USS Oklahoma, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

Capt. George F. Good, Jr., USS Pennsylvania, to 1st Mar. Brig.

2nd Lt. McDonald I. Shuford, USS Pennsylvania, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.

2nd Lt. Fletcher L. Brown, USS Pensacola, to Eng. School.

Capt. William I. Phipps, USS Philadelphia, to MB, NYd., New York.

2nd Lt. Roy Robinson, USS Philadelphia, to MB, Parris I.

Capt. Raymond F. Crist, Jr., USS Portland, to Staff, Basic School.

## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Proper and desirable as they may seem from the American point of view, and welcome though they may be to the British and French, two movements of our warships this week have interested the Totalitarian Powers. By command of Admiral Yarnell, the destroyer John D. Edwards, with the flag officer of the South China Patrol, Capt. John T. Y. Stapler, in command, has appeared at Hainan, the heavily populated Chinese Island, which occupies a strategic position with reference to Manila, Hong Kong and Singapore, and French Indo-China, with its naval base at Saigon. Visiting Corsica, which is comprehended within the sphere of Italian demands, are the cruiser Omaha and destroyers, Badger and Jacob Jones, commanded by Rear Adm. Henry E. Lackey. The official explanation of the interest in Hainan is that that island was the scene of the first activities of American Missionaries in the Far East, and that there are a few of our Nationals there who should be reassured they are not forgotten by their country. As to the "courtesy visit" to Corsica, it is said the French politely asked the American vessels to leave Villefranche so that the harbor might be free for the "battle of Flowers," which climaxes the pre-Lenten Carnival season, and they thereupon went to the Mediterranean Island.

Whatever be the reasons back of the Hainan and Corsican trips of the vessels named, the fact remains that the Totalitarian Powers regard them as further proof of the parallel character of the policy of the United States, Great Britain and France. As the Japanese look at it, the European democracies make remonstrances at the invasion of Hainan, and the United States sends a warship, with a high ranking officer, to its waters. The Tokyo Government has given assurances that it has no territorial designs upon China, and that "the occupation of Hainan will not in nature or duration exceed military necessity." Such assurances, perhaps, are the more emphatic because of the need of conciliation of the Western Powers at the moment of the recurrence of Manchukuo border skirmishes between Japanese and Russian troops, and the demand of the Japanese Diet that the Government take swift, appropriate action, not stopping at the use of force, to protect Japanese fisheries rights off Soviet Kamchatka. Accepting the Japanese assurances at their face value, the fact remains that in ordering the John D. Edwards to Hainan, Admiral Yarnell is pursuing the policy he has constantly observed, that of showing the American flag in all sections of China, which are subject to military operations. This constitutes an indirect notice that the United States is concerned over the fate of Chinese territory, whether continental or insular, and particularly is this true in view of the strategic value of Hainan. In naval circles it is pointed out that the occupation of that island makes it the more necessary that we proceed with the construction of a base at Guam, the preliminaries for which are underway in Congress, since a base there would facilitate protection of the Philippines, and enable long range operations by the fleet. Military strategists are less impressed than the Navy with the proposal to develop Guam. It is their view that whatever fortifications eventually might be provided for the base, it is within such close proximity to Japan that it could be reduced within a comparatively short time, and then used by the Japanese as a way-point to Hawaii. Without reference to the difference in the naval and military point of view, our development of Guam, coupled with Japanese possession of Chinese Islands, will disturb the situation in the Pacific, and in the end should lead to consultations concerning that situation as contemplated by the Four Power Treaty to which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan are parties.

So far as Corsica is concerned, whether the visit of our ships is routine or not, the French and the Corsicans are looking upon it as a reinforcement of the "affectionate sympathy which unites France to the great American democracy." From the Italian point of view, the visit is singularly ill-timed. There have been demonstrations in Italian cities for the return of the Island to its "home country." In Corsica, there have been demonstrations against the Italian Consulate. Premier Daladier on his recent trip to Tunisia, stopped at Ajaccio, and told the people that France would not surrender an inch of territory under the Tri-color. According to all reports, Mussolini is about to present his demands to the French, and will time the presentation to the moment when the German mobilization, heretofore reported in this column, is at its height, the last of this month and early in March. Italy has Treaty rights in Corsica and Tunisia, and it will be important to world peace if the demands should be confined to the recognition of those rights or exceeded.

Britain's concern over the general situation is shown by the new military, aviation and naval program, just announced, which contemplates the expenditure for defense during the coming fiscal year of the colossal sum of approximately 3 billion dollars. The naval program calls for two battleships, which will make nine under construction, another aircraft carrier, bringing the total of this type building to six, four large cruisers, eighteen destroyers and twenty speedy ships of a new type to protect the merchant marine. The British plans apparently contemplate the creation of a force equal to the sea strength of Germany, Italy and Japan, which will permit the maintenance of a powerful command in the Far East, besides the retention at home of a fleet capable of bottling up or destroying the German and Italian Navies.

**Fleet Problem**—The "Black and White forces" of the United States Fleet are now somewhere in the Atlantic or Caribbean waters engaged in Problem 20 to test the ability of American seapower to defend the Western Hemisphere and more particularly the Panama area against European attack. This problem will employ about 150 ships, 600 planes, and 60,000 officers and enlisted men, the largest number ever to engage in a United States naval war game.

The "black" fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews has been assigned the task of defeating a simulated attempt from Europe to establish a base on the American continent. The attacking "white" force is under the command of Admiral E. C. Kalbfus.

While no details have been available as to individual task assignments or even the relative strengths of the contending forces, the grand scale on which the games are conducted always arouses general interest. This interest is increased by the fact that this is the first war game held in the Atlantic within the last five years. During that time our Navy has been greatly increased in size, new designs in vessels have appeared, speeds stepped up, and a greatly augmented air arm developed. These factors will probably throw some new lights on the strategy and tactics to be employed in an east coast defense. It is expected that this year's problem will also determine the necessity or advisability of establishing advanced submarine and air bases at San Juan. A rec-

ommendation to that effect was made to Congress in the report of the Hepburn board. The President will leave the latter part of the week for Charleston, S. C., where he will board the Houston and be conducted to the theater of operations to witness some phases of the mimic warfare, which will continue into early March.

**Army Engineering Work at Midway**—Development of Midway Island as a seaplane and ship anchorage, now being carried out by Army Engineers, will be extended materially if recommendations of the Hepburn Board for conversion of the island to a secondary naval air base are carried out.

A force of 120 Army Engineers has been at work on the island since September, 1938, dredging a ship channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide, through the coral reef which surrounds the island, one mile to an anchorage basin 1,200 feet square. A seaplane basin is being constructed on the southward side of Sand Island, protected from the prevailing north winds by a steel sheet pile breakwater 3,100 feet long.

The Hepburn Board expressed its dissatisfaction from a military standpoint with the projected channel, stating that it should be 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide, to accommodate a large tanker or tender. Facilities for two patrol plane squadrons are also advocated by the board.

Army Engineers characterize the present project as one, inaugurated as a Rivers and Harbors project, which has also military value in view of the Hepburn recommendations. The estimated cost of the present work, which will require about two years to complete, is \$1,400,000, while the Hepburn recommendations would require an additional \$1,250,000.

About one million cubic yards of material must be dredged under the present project, much of it coral rock, which, however, the powerful Navy dredge Hell Gate is able to tear out without blasting. Use of contract labor has been found impracticable, so 120 Corps of Engineers employees, commanded by 1st Lt. William J. Ely, assisted by 1st Lt. Henry L. Hille, jr., are engaged on the project. At peak, under the present project, this number will be increased to 150 men.

Only other inhabitants of Sand Island are the 26 employees of Pan American Airways and the score of employees of the Pacific Commercial Cable Co. However, though Midway is off the steam routes, it is visited by the Pan American clippers who stop en route from Honolulu to Guam, for the night, the passengers spending the time ashore in an inn.

It was principally because of the airways stop that the project was authorized by Congress and funds made available last June for expenditure under direction of Col. Warren T. Hannum, South Pacific division engineer. The planes now taxi to a wharf on the north side of the Sand Island, exposed to the rough waters raised by the prevailing wind.

When the new anchorage is completed, though it will be too small for landings and takeoffs, it will provide sheltered waters for anchorage of planes and for landing and embarkation of passengers.

**Officers for New Navy Vessels**—With commissioning dates approaching for many of the newly launched Navy ships, details of commissioned personnel to the vessels are now being made daily by the Navy Department. Four officers were assigned this week to duties in connection with the fitting out of the Cimmaron, a \$3,129,667 tanker just purchased from the Standard Oil Co., by the Navy. The officers will be assigned to the vessel when she is finally commissioned. Lt. Comdr. William W. Behrens, now aide to the commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be commander of the Cimmaron, while Lt. Owen Rees, now at Norfolk Navy Yard, will be engineer officer. Also aboard will be Lt. William McCaleb, now at Philadelphia Navy Yard, and Chief Mach. Meares B. Cartmell, just detached as assistant inspector of machinery at the New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J.

Aboard the Destroyer Sterett, laid down at Charleston Navy Yard Dec. 2, 1936, and launched Oct. 27, 1938, will be Lt. Frank I. Winant, jr. Lt. Winant will leave the Washington Navy Yard about May 26 to assist in fitting out the vessel. He is to serve as gunnery officer when she is commissioned. Lt. Wilfred A. Walter will leave the Washington Navy Yard the same date for the same duties aboard the Destroyer Mustin, which was laid down at Newport News SB and DD Co., Dec. 20, 1937 and launched Dec. 8, 1938.

Lt. Royal A. Wolverton will give up the command of the ocean tug Mahopac in May to assist in fitting out of the Destroyer Wilson and to serve as her gunnery officer when she is commissioned. The USS Wilson was laid down at Puget Sound Navy Yard March 22, 1937.

**Army Medical Department**—The February meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 p. m., Monday, Feb. 20, 1939. Maj. Horace P. Marvin, MC, and Capt. Eugene P. Campbell, Med.-Res., will be the speakers; their subject will be "The Treatment of Pneumonia by the Medical Service of the Walter Reed General Hospital." Commissioned officers (active, reserve and retired) and physicians of the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration, residing in Washington or vicinity, and members of the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Societies of the District of Columbia and of nearby counties of Maryland and Virginia are cordially invited to be present. Reserve officers of the Army who attend this meeting and who register in the book provided for the purpose at the entrance to the lecture hall will be credited with two hours toward the 200 hours required for reappointment.

Announcement has been made by Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, that the second Chicago Medico-Dental-Military Training Course will be held during the period Feb. 26-Mar. 11, 1939. This joint meeting of the medical and military professions was initiated in Chicago last year and proved so successful that its continuance was decided upon. Many Medical Department and other Reserve officers will attend on an inactive status and without expense to the government but will receive inactive status credits in connection with their military schools. To coordinate the instruction given at the various medical and dental institutions with the military instruction, General Ford has designated the following medical officers in addition to the Corps Area Surgeon, Col. Mathew A. Reasoner: Col. Roy C. Hefebower, medical instructor of the Illinois reserve officers; Lt. Col. John Dibble, Assistant Corps Area Surgeon; Capt. E. M. Wones, Medical Administrative Corps. Announcement was made that inquiries from medical, dental and military men concerning any phase of the conference would receive prompt reply if addressed to the Commanding General, Sixth Corps Area, Post Office Building, Chicago.

**Navy Staff Corps Asiatic Tour**—An increase in the tour of duty for staff officers attached to the Asiatic Station from two years to two and one-half years will be ordered by the Bureau of Navigation, it was announced this week.

The increase in duty will affect officers of the grade of lieutenant commander and below, but will not affect officers ordered to shore duty in the 16th Naval District, for whom the duty tour will remain at two years.

Increased efficiency and economy were given as the reasons for the change, which will bring the length of duty for staff officers in the Asiatic into conformity with that for line officers.

**Coast Artillery Corps**—A modification has been made in Training Regulations 435-184 in Changes No. 1 now available to the service. The regulation covers the service of the piece, 155-mm gun. The new change effects only section VIII of the Drill table, No. 1 breech detail.

A 34-foot radio-controlled high-speed marine target, developed by the Air Corps Materiel Division at Wright Field and recently tested by the GHQ Air Force at Langley Field, has been made available to the Coast Artillery Board, for such tests as are necessary to determine its serviceability and seaworthiness under conditions to be met within routine Coast Artillery seacoast target practices. The Air Corps target will be used for tracking missions only to determine limits of visibility from shore stations and from airplanes. The radio control features, when the target is running straight and variable courses, will be tested with the control transmitter operated from harbor boats and from an airplane.

The 28-foot Gar Wood radio-controlled high-speed marine target, developed by the Coast Artillery Board, has been reconditioned and new control mechanism has been installed. Present plans contemplate the use of this boat during this month and next for tracking missions and as a target during the firing of 100 rounds of 155-mm. ammunition in connection with tests of the autogiro for aerial position finding for seacoast artillery.

Maj. William D. Hohenthal, now at the command and General Staff School, has been assigned to duty at Berlin as assistant to the military attache. Major Hohenthal will come to Washington July 3 for temporary duty in G-2 before sailing for his new post.

Orders this week announced the assignment of three officers to duty as instructors at the Coast Artillery School. Maj. Sam W. Anderson comes from Hawaii, Capt. William L. McNamee from the Philippines, and Capt. Arthur H. Bender from the Command and General Staff School.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks**—Award of a contract for \$673,500 for construction of an industrial store house at the Mare Island Navy Yard was announced this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The successful contractor will be allowed 480 days to complete the work. A \$12,956 contract for repairs to a derrick lighter at the New London Submarine Base has also been awarded.

**Corps of Engineers**—The annual dinner of the Engineer's Mess, oldest mess in the Army, will be held at Ft. Belvoir, Va., Feb. 25. It was stated this week by Col. Thomas M. Robins, post commandant and president of the mess. More than 250 engineers on the active and retired list are expected to attend the dinner. Speaker of the evening will be Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, chief of Army Engineers, while master of ceremonies will be Capt. Joseph S. Gorlinski. Following General Schley's speech a series of skits will be offered by the engineer officers. The engineer's mess dates back to Mexican War days when the Corps of Engineers, USA, consisted of a single battalion.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, upon recommendation of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, has approved a survey of Jamaica Bay, N. Y. Jamaica Bay is on the south shore of Long Island, 17 miles by water southeast of the Battery, New York City. The preliminary examination of the locality was authorized by the river and harbor act approved June 20, 1938, and reports were submitted by Col. C. L. Hall, District Engineer at New York, and Col. F. B. Wilby, Division Engineer of the North Atlantic Division. At the public hearing and in letters received, the majority of local interests indicated a desire for a channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide. Subsequent to the hearing, these interests were consulted, and with two exceptions, they stated that a depth of 14 feet would be sufficient. The field investigation necessary for the preparation of a survey report has been assigned to Colonel Hall, District Engineer at New York, and will be undertaken without delay.

Col. Edwin H. Marks, CE, has been appointed a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers to prepare a report for the information of the Chief of Engineers which will review the existing projects for navigating between Alton, Ill., Lock and Dam 53, Ohio River, and Memphis, Tenn., in the light of existing and prospective conditions and which will include plans and estimates of cost for new work and for maintenance which in the opinion of the board may be necessary for insuring a dependable 9-foot depth of channels at all times.

Secretary of War Woodring has forwarded to Congress the report of General Schley, on reexamination of Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The Chief of Engineers in his report recommends that the existing project for improvement of the Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., be modified to provide for the construction of a lock and dam and power plant at Enfield Rapids by the United States and for the alteration of bridges by local interests with 20-foot overhead clearance and river stage of 16 feet on the Hartford gage, at an estimated first cost of \$12,344,000 with \$200,000 annually for maintenance and operation.

**Food Poisoning**—More than half the illnesses due to food poisoning in the Navy between 1922 and 1937 were claimed due to food prepared the day before serving, a study compiled by Capt. G. E. Thomas (MC) and Lt. (jg) J. A. Syslo (MC) shows.

The officers, in their study which will be published at length in the April Naval Medical Bulletin, found that because of rigid inspection food that is infected before preparation plays an exceedingly minor role in the outbreaks of food poisoning in the Navy. In a study of the 70 outbreaks of food poisoning in the period, about 3,806 men of a total of 5,687 affected were poisoned by food prepared the day before serving.

The food, principally chicken, ham, beef hash or tongue was cooked and handled 16 to 24 hours before serving, and whether chilled or exposed to room temperatures was kept in steep tubs or vessels. The officers pointed out that meats in masses deeper than eight inches are not chilled through in cold boxes for hours and organisms are not killed.

Food that stands at or about room temperature for six or eight hours has sufficient time for organisms to multiply and thrive. The introduction of organisms into food is not entirely controllable but the time factor is, declared the officers, pointing out that most outbreaks have occurred before captains' and admirals' inspections, before gunnery practises or big ships' parties when the steward's departments often prepare food far in advance of use.

The medical officers recommended that not more than four hours should be permitted to elapse between preparation and serving of food, and that finely chopped, ground or sliced meats should always be stored in shallow pans and kept cold.

**R.A.R. Requirements Eased Again**—To make it possible for more former enlisted men to belong to the new Regular Army Reserve, the requirement that enlistment in the R.A.R. must be made within three years after honorable discharge from the Army has been waived.

Original qualifications for membership in the R.A.R., organized in July, were that the applicant be physically fit, be less than 36 years old, unmarried, and join within three years from issuance of his honorable discharge from the Regular Army. The regulations have already been waived, however, to permit married men to join, and to permit enlistment in the grade last held in the Army.

New four-color posters and placards, designed by Maj. Thomas Woodbury, AJD, in charge of the recruiting publicity bureau, Governor's Island, are being distributed, covering the changed requirements. An enlistment allowance of \$24 a year is made to all members of the R.A.R. who are obliged only to keep Corps Area headquarters informed of all changes in address.

**Qualification in Arms**—Qualification scores for the new M1 semi-automatic rifle, issued only Jan. 1, last, in AR 775-10 were changed again this week. The requirements for Expert Riflemen were lowered as follows: Course A from 203 to 198, B from 186 to 181, C from 130 to 127, and D from 148 to 144. Sharpshooter, on the other hand, was made stiffer by raising the required scores; course A being from 175 to 180, B from 160 to 164, C from 110 to 115, and D from 120 to 131. For marksman no change was made for course A, but B was changed from 135 to 128, C from 85 to 90, and D from 90 to 102.

**Cavalry**—Regimental commanders throughout the Cavalry are preparing to organize and train their units in conformity with the revision of the 1928 tables of organizations, recently approved by the War Department, effective last December. The change is simply a revision and should not be confused with the reorganization which is now undergoing intensive study. It is likely that developments concerning the reorganization will be forthcoming next summer or fall.

The War Department directed the revision of the 1928 Tables in order to include the new weapons and matériel which have been issued to regiments since 1928. The 1928 regiment consisted of a headquarters troop, a machine gun troop and three rifle squadrons of two troops each. The revised regiment consists in peace of a headquarters troop, a machine gun troop and two squadrons of two rifle troops each; in war, it consists of a headquarters troop, a machine gun troop, a special weapons troop and three squadrons of three troops each. The 1928 rifle troop, having 160 men which it was contemplated to use in war as two half-troops, has been reduced to a rifle troop of three rifle platoons and one light machine gun platoon. The revised machine gun troop in peace consists of two caliber .30 machine gun platoons and one special weapons platoon, which include eight caliber .30 machine guns, four caliber .50 machine guns and two 60 millimeter mortars (37 millimeter guns to be used until mortars are issued). In war, this troop splits into two troops, a machine gun troop of twelve caliber .30 machine guns and a special weapons troops of eight caliber .50 machine guns and four 60 millimeter mortars.

The headquarters and service troop has been revised to include modern equipment, consisting of a scout car platoon, each section of which has a motorcycle scout, a scout car as a command car for the regimental commander, a station wagon for a command post car, a maintenance truck and the usual allotment of kitchen and combat trucks. In addition to the motorcycles in the scout car platoon, there are four motorcycle sidecars in peace and seven in war. The adjutant and supply sections ride in station wagons. As shown in the chart, which is divided into echelons and groups, every man has a horse, or a seat in a motor vehicle, with no men left over to thumb a ride. In revising this troop, the underlying principle was to provide it with enough horses so that, should the regiment be separated from its motors, it can continue to function efficiently, provided other means of supply are attached.

The squadron headquarters have been separated from the headquarters and service troop and set up as separate units.

Throughout the Tables, men to perform necessary functions have been included and a modest increase in grades and ratings are permitted.

Assignment of five officers to the First Cavalry Division in Texas was announced this week. Lt. Col. Edwin E. Schwien, now with the staff and faculty at the Cavalry School, and Lt. Col. Terry de la M. Allen, of the 9th Cavalry, will join the First Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, Tex., as will Capt. William S. Biddle and Capt. Charles H. Noble, both of whom are now at the Cavalry School. Capt. Harrison H. D. Heiberg, also at the School, will join the Division at Ft. Clark.

Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, chief of Cavalry, writing in the current issue of the Cavalry Journal under the title "What of the Future?" recommends that the present mechanized brigade be increased to a division, but cautions that "any independent body of troops that expects to rely solely upon vehicles of any kind for adequate ground reconnaissance under all conditions is courting disaster." The use of horse and mechanized cavalry, he declares, combines all of the features of complete ground reconnaissance, adding that the cavalry groups attached to independent armies or corps should include both in order to be most effective. He urges, however, that the bulk of cavalry be used in large masses and perform major roles. In his conclusion General Herr states:

"It is believed to be necessary and desirable that the present mechanized brigade should be increased to a division. It has reached the stage of development where this is entirely in line with progress. It will then possess the proper headquarters and special troops which must be part of any integral fighting unit. In any rearmament it will be necessary also to increase the number of Cavalry regiments and to augment the strength of each by at least an additional squadron. It is estimated that, in order to supply the proper quota of Cavalry for any effective Infantry-Field Artillery-Cavalry combat team of the Regular Army initially ready for instant action, the

minimum strength should total somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 cavalymen.

"Thus summarizing, we confront an American situation which is different from the problems of European countries and which looks forward in case of hostilities to war of movement; that in any such war the principal element is the Infantry-Field Artillery-Cavalry ground combat team; that such a force is the bone and sinew of any real fighting Army or armies; that at least a reasonable nucleus should be highly trained and ready to fight at once; and that all our thoughts and preparations, including our industrial preparation, should be geared toward a war of movement rather than one of static defense by means chiefly of matériel. Although matériel is highly important it must be remembered that personnel is equally important and that no war will be won solely by machines. In my opinion it is needful that all cavalymen make some effort to demonstrate to the people of this country the truth concerning the efficiency and worth of American Cavalry. There appears to be a vast ignorance on this subject which is but natural in view of the isolated posts occupied by our Cavalry. Many of our people still envisage Cavalry charging boot to boot with drawn sabers. We should endeavor to disseminate the facts. It would be well, whenever possible, to ask those of our citizens who are interested actually to witness the maneuvers and demonstrations of our Cavalry. There are none so blind as those who will not see. As Chief of Cavalry I have an abiding faith in the future of modern Cavalry and I believe it is high time that our Cavalry should be increased, organized, and developed along the lines indicated by me in this article."

### First Army Maneuvers

Secretary of War Woodring announced yesterday that the First Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, will take the field in extended field maneuvers during August, provided funds for that purpose are included in the 1940 Appropriation Act.

The First Army initiated the present program of large scale maneuvers in 1935. Since that date each of the four field armies has conducted field operations within its geographical area. This year's exercises mark the beginning of a new cycle with the advantages of much valuable training experience in the conduct of large units.

The maneuvers will be held in two main concentration areas. The Northern concentration will be in the vicinity of Plattsburg, New York, from Aug. 13-27. It will embrace the Regular Army and

National Guard units of the 1st and 2nd Corps Areas, including generally the 1st Division and 18th Brigade of the Regular Army and the 26, 27, 43, and 44th National Guard divisions, together with other smaller mobile units, comprising a total in round numbers of 45,000 men.

The Southern concentration to be effected in the vicinity of Manassas, Va., will include Regular and National Guard units of the 3rd Corps Area which includes the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. These exercises, to be held Aug. 5-19, will include the 16th Brigade of the Regular Army and the 28th and 29th National Guard divisions together with the smaller mobile units in this Corps Area. The troops at this concentration will number approximately 22,000.

Detachments of the Air Force will take part in the exercises at both concentrations.

## U. S. COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard selection board convened Feb. 1 to make recommendations for retirements under the act of Jan. 12, 1938, has adjourned, after being in session slightly more than a week.

Action taken by the board has not been divulged by the Coast Guard, though a report is due soon. The board either will make recommendations for retirements or will report, as has a previous selection board at two meetings, that it was unable to operate under the law.

On the board were Capt. William H. Munter, commander of the Seattle Division; Capt. Stanley V. Parker, commander of the San Francisco Division, and Capt. (E.) Martin A. Doyle, attached to the office of the Northern Inspector.

Upon these officers under the law would fall the duty of recommending that not more than two per cent of the lieutenant commanders be placed out of line of promotion and that not more than five per cent of officers who have served more than 30 years be retired. They might also recommend for retirement any officer placed out of line of promotion who has served as a commissioned officer ten years or more.

The Act contemplates that recommendations of the board for compulsory retirements or removals from the line of promotion shall be approved by the commandant and the President, and that officers selected for either action shall have the right of appeal to the board for review of its decisions.

### Cutters, Alaskan Base Asked

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau this week gave to Congress proposed bills to authorize construction of three Coast Guard cutters, acquisition of a Coast Guard base and air station in Alaska, and

purchase of 15 seaplanes.

This proposed legislation, said Secretary Morgenthau, embodies a three-point program for the Coast Guard in the interest of national defense, and to provide necessary facilities for a more effective prosecution by the Coast Guard of its maritime police functions involving law enforcement and the saving and protection of life and property.

The three cutters, costing about \$3,000,000 each, are needed to replace the same number of obsolete vessels which are 25 or more years old. They would displace about 2,000 tons and would have a speed of not less than 20 knots.

Need of a Coast Guard air station in Alaska to police fish and seal resources is especially urgent, the Secretary said, especially in view of recent encroachments upon salmon fisheries. With the air station would be established a base for a cutter, with estimated cost for both base and air station put at \$2,733,000.

The 15 seaplanes, having a cruising range of not less than 2,000 miles, would serve as replacements for Coast Guard planes which have been lost or are undergoing major overhaul, and would provide aircraft for the Alaskan and continental United States air stations. Cost of the planes is estimated at \$2,490,000.

### Two Cutters to be Launched

Invitations have been extended to the sponsors of the two 110-foot harbor cutters which will be launched about the middle of the month at the plant of the Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Mich.

Miss Claire Reed-Hill, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be sponsor of the Raritan, while Mrs. Beckwith Jordan will be sponsor of the Naugatuck. Miss Reed-Hill is the daughter of Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG., while Mrs. Jordan is the wife of Lt. Comdr. Beckwith Jordan, inspector at the Bay City plant.

The Raritan and Naugatuck are ice-breakers as well as harbor cutters. The Raritan will be assigned to Boston and the Naugatuck to Philadelphia.

### Congressmen Ask C. G. Stations

Bills have been introduced into the House of Representatives by Representatives Mott, of Oregon, and Schulte, of Indiana, providing for establishment of Coast Guard stations at Depoe Bay, Oregon, and on Lake Michigan, in Indiana, at such points as the Coast Guard may designate.

### Coast Guard Confirmations

The United States Senate on Monday, Feb. 13, confirmed the following Coast Guard nominations:

Robert L. Blanchett to be chief carpenter in the Coast Guard of the United States.

Quentin M. Greeley to be Lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States.

### Supply Officers Promoted

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has approved the report of a selection board which recommended Comdr. Gordon C. Hall, of Webster Groves, Mo., for promotion to captain in the Supply Corps, Organized Naval Reserve, and four lieutenant commanders for promotion to commander, Supply Corps, Volunteer Reserve.

The four officers recommended for advancement to Commander are:

Alfred C. Flather, Washington, D. C.  
Jacob M. Bregar, Tampa, Fla.  
Harry A. Bellows, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
Charles C. Glover, Jr., Washington, D. C.

### Reserve Selection Board Called

A selection board will be convened at the Navy Department Feb. 27 to recommend one officer of the Construction Corps, Volunteer Reserve, for promotion to captain, and five officers for advancement to commander.

Capt. Henry Williams will be president of the selection board, with Capt. Julius A. Furer, Lewis B. McBride, Edwin G. Kintner and James O. Gawne, members, and Lt. William H. Leahy, recorder. All members of the board are attached to the Construction Corps, USN.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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**SULLIVAN SCHOOL**

# Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 565)

2nd Lt. William J. O'Neill, USS Ranger, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Zedford Burriss, USS Salt Lake City, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Jack F. Warner, USS San Francisco, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 2nd Lt. Hugh R. Nutter, USS Saratoga, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Tom M. Trotti, USS Savannah, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 Capt. William R. Hughes, USS Tennessee, to Aircraft 2, FMF, NAS, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Ronald R. VanStockum, USS Tennessee, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Frank G. Umstead, USS Texas, to MB, Quantico.  
 Capt. Donald M. Weller, USS Tuscaloosa, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 2nd Lt. Robert D. Heini, Jr., USS Tuscaloosa, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 Capt. Robert L. McKee, USS Utah, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Edward L. Hutchinson, USS Utah, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. David W. Silvey, USS Vincennes, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 Maj. Clarence R. Wallace, USS West Virginia, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Herbert H. Townsend, USS West Virginia, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Capt. Robert S. Viall, USS Wyoming, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 2nd Lt. David L. Henderson, USS Wyoming, to MB, Quantico.  
 Capt. Frederick L. Wieseman, USS Yorktown, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Keith B. McCutcheon, USS Yorktown, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 Col. Robert L. Denig, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor.  
 2nd Lt. Arthur J. Stuart, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 2nd Lt. Otis B. Brown, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to Field Art. School.  
 2nd Lt. Leonard M. Mason, MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to N. Y. World's Fair.  
 Lt. Col. James L. Underhill, MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to MB, Quantico.  
 2nd Lt. Cedric H. Kuhn, MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 2nd Lt. James C. Bennett, MB, NYd., Boston, to Marine Forces, North China.  
 Capt. Presley M. Rixey, MB, NAD, Hingham, to MD, USS Enterprise.  
 Maj. Edwin Mehlinger, MB, NTS, Newport, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Alban C. Robertson, MB, NTS, Newport, to Marine Forces, North China.  
 2nd Lt. Joseph A. Gerath, Jr., MB, SB, New London, to Flight Training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 Capt. Joseph P. McCaffery, MB, NYd., New York, to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Capt. James B. Cake, MB, NYd., New York, to MD, USS Tuscaloosa.  
 2nd Lt. Merritt Adelman, MB, NYd., New York, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Ray L. Vroome, MB, NYd., New York, to Marine Forces North China.  
 2nd Lt. Bryghte D. Godbold, MB, NYd., New York, to Coast Art. School.  
 Capt. James Ackerman, MB, NAS, Lakehurst, to Rectg. Dist., Cincinnati.  
 2nd Lt. Hewitt D. Adams, MB, NYd., Phila., to Marine Forces, North China.  
 2nd Lt. Thomas A. Culhane, Jr., MB, NYd., Phila., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 2nd Lt. Woodrow M. Kessler, MB, NYd., Phila., to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 Maj. Edwin A. Pollock, Depot of Supplies, Phila., to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Maj. Kenneth A. Inman, Depot of Supplies, Phila., to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Homer C. Murray, Naval Academy, to MD, USS Nevada.  
 Capt. Richard P. Ross, Jr., Naval Academy, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Maj. William P. T. Hill, MB, Wash., D. C., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps.  
 2nd Lt. Arthur W. Fisher, Jr., MB, Wash., D. C., to MD, RR, Wakefield.  
 2nd Lt. Radford C. West, MB, Wash., D. C., to MD, RR, Cape May.  
 Maj. Samuel W. Freeny, MB, NYd., Wash., D. C., to MB, NOB, Norfolk.  
 2nd Lt. James R. Bromeyer, MB, NYd., Wash., D. C., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Lt. Col. Clyde H. Metcalf, NEB, MB, Wash., D. C., to Nav. War Col.  
 Col. Maurice E. Shearer, Hq. Marine Corps, to Dept. of Pacific.  
 Lt. Col. William W. Ashurst, Hq. Marine Corps, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Lt. Col. Andrew E. Cressy, Hq. Marine Corps, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Maj. Richard H. Jeschke, Hq. Marine Corps,

to Reserve Bn., Boston.  
 Maj. Robert H. Pepper, Hq. Marine Corps, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 Capt. Luther A. Brown, Hq. Marine Corps, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Cornelius P. VanNess, Hq. Marine Corps, to MD, USS Indianapolis.  
 Capt. Robert H. Williams, Hq. Marine Corps, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Col. Charles D. Barrett, Navy Department, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 Maj. William L. Bales, Navy Department, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Paul D. Sherman, Navy Department, to MD, USS Mississippi.  
 Maj. Theodore H. Cartwright, MB, NPF, Indian Head, MB, Quantico.  
 Lt. Col. Arthie F. Howard, MB, Quantico, to Staff, MC Schools.  
 Maj. Bailey M. Coffenberg, MB, Quantico, to MB, NS, Guam.  
 Maj. John K. Martenstein, MB, Quantico, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Joseph C. Burger, MB, Quantico, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. James R. Hester, MB, Quantico, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. John D. O'Leary, MB, Quantico, to Rectg. Dist., Dallas, Texas.  
 Capt. Frank P. Pyzick, MB, Quantico, to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 1st Lt. George C. Ruffin, Jr., MB, Quantico, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 2nd Lt. James C. Murray, Jr., MB, Quantico, to 1st Mar. Brig.  
 2nd Lt. Clarence A. Barninger, Jr., MB, Quantico, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Donald E. Huey, MB, Quantico, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. John G. Walsh, Jr., MB, Quantico, to MD, RR, Wakefield.  
 Ch. Mar. Gnr. Charles H. Earton, MB, Quantico, to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Capt. Ralph C. McAfee, MB, Norfolk NYd., to MD, USS Argonne.  
 1st Lt. James W. Crowther, MB, Norfolk NYd., to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Robert E. Cushman, Jr., MB, Norfolk NYd., to N. Y. World's Fair.  
 2nd Lt. George F. Britt, MB, Norfolk NYd., to Flight Training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 Capt. Philip L. Thwing, MB, NOB, Norfolk, to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay.  
 Col. Henry N. Manney, Depot of Supplies, NOB, Norfolk, to MB, Quantico.  
 Capt. Paul W. Russell, MB, NAD, St. Julien's Creek, to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Lt. Col. Lytle H. Miller, MB, Parris I., to Nav. War Col.  
 Maj. Frank P. Snow, MB, Parris I., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Capt. Peter A. McDonald, MB, Parris I., to MD, USS Minneapolis.  
 Capt. Wilson T. Dodge, MB, Parris I., to Inf. School.  
 Capt. George R. Weeks, MB, Parris I., to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Richard W. Hayward, MB, Parris I., to MD, USS Chicago.

2nd Lt. Paul R. Byrum, Jr., MB, Parris I., to MD, USS Saratoga.  
 2nd Lt. Thomas R. Stokes, MB, Parris I., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 2nd Lt. Robert T. Vance, MB, Parris I., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 1st Lt. Sidney S. Wade, MB, NAS, Pensacola, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Maj. Prentice S. Geer, MB, NTS, Great Lakes, to Reserve Bn., Seattle.  
 2nd Lt. Guy G. Narter, MB, NTS, Great Lakes, to MD, USS Chester.  
 Lt. Col. Charles A. Wynn, Hdqrs., Dept. of Pacific, to MB, NYd., Cavite.  
 Maj. William S. Fellers, Hdqrs., Dept. of Pacific, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Maj. William E. Maxwell, Hdqrs., Dept. of Pacific, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. John A. White, MD, RS, San Francisco, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Lt. Col. Oscar R. Cauldwell, MCB, San Diego, to Adv. Course, Nav. War Col.  
 Maj. Orin H. Wheeler, MCB, San Diego, to Hdqrs., MC.  
 Maj. Augustus H. Fricke, MCB, San Diego, to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. John B. Hill, MCB, San Diego, to Inf. School.  
 Capt. Augustus W. Cockrell, MCB, San Diego, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Capt. Charles W. Kall, MCB, San Diego, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Malcolm O. Donohoe, MCB, San Diego, to Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 2nd Lt. Daniel J. Hennessy, MCB, San Diego, to Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 2nd Lt. Robert H. Richard, MCB, San Diego, to Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 Col. David M. Randall, MB, NYd., Mare Island, to OIC, Western Rectg. Div., San Francisco.  
 Capt. Willburt S. Brown, MB, NYd., Mare Island, to MD, USS Pennsylvania.  
 Capt. John H. Stillman, MB, NYd., Mare Island, to MB, NYd., Cavite.  
 Maj. Francis I. Fenton, MB, Puget Sound NYd., to Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Harold J. Mitchener, MB, Puget Sound NYd., to Flight training, NAS, Pensacola.  
 Lt. Col. John B. Schree, Western Rectg. Div., San Fran., to Dept. of Pacific.  
 Lt. Col. Adolph B. Miller, Central Rectg. Div., Chicago, to MB, Norfolk NYd.  
 Capt. Hartnoll J. Withers, Rectg. Dist., Cincinnati, to MD, USS Tennessee.  
 Lt. Col. William M. Marshall, Reserve Bn., Boston, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Maj. Donald Spicer, Reserve Bn., Augusta, Ga., to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Capt. Frank R. Armstrong, Reserve Bn., Seattle, to Rectg. Dist., Seattle.  
 1st Lt. Robert L. Denig, Jr., Indianapolis, to MD, USS St. Louis.  
 Capt. William C. Purple, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, to Com. and Gen. Staff School.  
 1st Lt. George N. Carroll, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, to MCB, San Diego.  
 1st Lt. John M. Miller, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC

Schools.  
 Capt. Arthur H. Butler, MD, NAD, Balboa, to Com. and Gen. Staff School.  
 Col. Andrew B. Drum, MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, to NYd., New York.  
 1st Lt. Henry W. Buse, Jr., MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, to Inf. School, Tank Cr.  
 1st Lt. Bernard E. Dunkle, MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, to Base Defense Weapons Cr., MC Schools.  
 Lt. Col. Charles I. Murray, MB, NS, Guam, to 4th Mar., Shanghai.  
 Maj. William F. Brown, MB, NS, Guam, to Army Ind. Col.  
 Capt. Henry R. Paige, MB, NS, Guam, to MB, Quantico.  
 1st Lt. John E. Weber, MB, NS, Guam, to MB, Norfolk NYd.  
 Lt. Col. Evans O. Ames, MB, NYd., Cavite, to Dept. of Pacific.  
 Capt. Thomas M. Ryan, MB, NYd., Cavite, to Dept. of Pacific.  
 Capt. John M. Griebel, MB, NYd., Cavite, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Ch. Mar. Gnr. William L. Erdman, MB, NYd., Cavite, to FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 1st Lt. Robert O. Bowen, MB, NS, Olongapo, to Jr. Course, MC Schools.

## From 4th Marines, Shanghai

Lt. Col. Clifton B. Cates, Army War Col.  
 Maj. Merritt A. Edson, Hdqrs., Marine Corps.  
 Maj. Lewis A. Hohn, MCB, San Diego.  
 Capt. George H. Cloud, MB, Parris I.  
 Capt. Clovis C. Coffman, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Kenneth H. Cornell, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Capt. Richard M. Cutts, Jr., MB, Parris I.  
 Capt. Wallace M. Greene, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Robert E. Hogaboom, Staff, MC Schools.  
 Capt. Karl K. Louthen, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. William W. Orr, Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Victor H. Krulak, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. James M. Masters, Jr., Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Donald W. Fuller, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 2nd Lt. Glenn C. Funk, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 2nd Lt. Robert C. McGlashan, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Ch. Mar. Gnr. Victor H. Czegka, Dept. of Pacific.

## From North China

Col. John Marston, OIC, Central Rectg. Div., Chicago.  
 Lt. Col. William C. James, Dept. of Pacific.  
 Maj. Louis G. DeHaven, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Maj. Leonard E. Rea, Hdqrs., Marine Corps.  
 Maj. Edward G. Hagen, Sr. Course, MC Schools.  
 Capt. John S. Letcher, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
 Capt. Robert S. Brown, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
 1st Lt. Carey A. Randall, MB, Quantico.  
 (Continued on Next Page)

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## Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. Reynolds H. Hayden, Jr. Course, MC Schools.  
2nd Lt. DeWolf Schatzel, Sig. Corps School.  
2nd Lt. Thornton M. Hinkle, FMF, MCB, San Diego.  
Mar. Gr. Henry P. Crowe, FMF, MCB, San Diego.

## Coast Guard Orders

Lt. W. S. Anderson, detached Air Station, New York, N. Y., effective upon relief by Lt. W. A. Burton, and assigned Spencer as aviation officer.

The following Ensigns promoted to Lieutenant (jg), with rank as such from May 27, 1938:

John Montello	W. J. Conley, Jr.
G. F. Schumacher	R. L. Mellen
Charles Tighe	G. L. Rollins
F. L. Westbrook	E. A. Cascini
Richard Baxter	F. V. Helmer
O. D. Weed, Jr.	R. F. Shunk
R. D. Dean	D. W. Weller
J. R. Scullion	J. P. White

W. J. Lawrence

Chief Boatswain G. B. Nickerson, detached Chatham Station, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Machinist George Holloway, detached office of Western Inspector, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned Spencer.

Chief Machinist A. J. K. Wallace, detached Onondaga, effective upon relief by Chief Machinist Edward Dorum, and assigned office of Western Inspector. Orders of Jan. 18, 1939, cancelled.

Machinist N. L. Edwards, detached Ewing, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned Daphne as engineer officer.

## House Passes Arms Program

(Continued from First Page)

and numbers of units of the Regular Army and National Guard, as follows:

Regular Army, continental United States: 28 regiments Infantry, 9 tank units, 12 regiments Cavalry (horse), 2 regiments Cavalry (mechanized), 24 regiments Field Artillery, 13 regiments Coast Artillery (harbor defense), 5 regiments Coast Artillery (antiaircraft), 59 squadrons Air Corps (41 combat and 58 base, headquarters, and miscellaneous).

The greater portion of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery regiments are organized into nine Infantry and three Cavalry divisions. They are, however, lacking in many important units, with the result that no one division is complete.

Panama Canal Department: 2 regiments Infantry, 1 battalion Field Artillery, 2 regiments Coast Artillery, 11 squadrons Air Corps (6 combat and 5 base and headquarters).

Hawaiian Department: 4 regiments Infantry, 1 tank company, 3 regiments Field Artillery, 4 regiments Coast Artillery (harbor defense), 1 regiment Coast Artillery (antiaircraft), 13 squadrons Air Corps (8 combat and 5 base and headquarters), 1 division which includes the Infantry and Artillery units shown above.

Puerto Rico: 1 regiment Infantry.

Alaska: 1 battalion Infantry.  
Philippine Department: 1 regiment Infantry, 2 regiments Coast Artillery, 5 squadrons Air Corps (3 combat and 2 base and headquarters), 1 division Philippine Scouts which includes 2 regiments Infantry (Philippine Scouts), 1 regiment Field Artillery (Philippine Scouts), 1 regiment Cavalry (Philippine Scouts), 2 regiments Coast Artillery (Philippine Scouts).

This comprises the present Regular Army of approximately 165,000 men and at the end of the fiscal year 1939, 12,760 officers.

National Guard, continental United States: 83 regiments Infantry, 18 tank companies, 10 regiments Cavalry, 62 regiments Field Artillery, 14 regiments Coast Artillery (harbor defense), 10 regiments Coast Artillery (antiaircraft), 19 squadrons Air Corps (observation).

The greater portion of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery regiments are organized into 18 Infantry divisions and 4 Cavalry divisions. The Cavalry divisions are far from complete.

Hawaiian Department: 2 regiments Infantry.

Puerto Rico: 2 regiments Infantry.

He was followed by Representative Wadsworth, of N. Y., who read to the House the statement of the defense policy of the Republican congressional committee on national defense policy which he headed and which statement was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 11, 1939. Mr. Wadsworth immediately launched the attack against the provision of the bill regarding procurement of aircraft, on the ground that the 3032 planes to be purchased under the authorization would be contracted for under "frozen"

specifications. He declared that with the aircraft industry developing at such a rapid pace, the planes authorized would, if procured all at once, reach obsolescence at an early date. He was challenged in this statement by Representatives May and Pace, who declared that testimony given before the military committee indicated that the War Department had no intention of placing all the planes on order.

Mr. Andrews, speaking for the minority, said that with the exception of the provision regarding the procurement of planes, that he believed this to be "a reasonable and sound program." He then outlined the composition of the regular Army and the National Guard of the Initial Protective Force, and cited the fact that in the majority of instances the units of this force are at present undermanned.

Returning to the minority's objection to the clause regarding the enlargement of the Air Corps, Mr. Andrews said that although the committee was permitted to hear testimony from the American ambassadors to Great Britain and France, the committee was not permitted to question the American ambassador to Germany, who was in the United States, nor was the request of the minority group to have Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson appear acceded to.

Commenting on this latter factor, he said,

I refer to the latter particularly because through the press and otherwise he is reputed to be the public exponent of the President's original proposal for rearmaments, insofar as planes are concerned. This was looked upon up to as high as 10,000, 15,000, or even 20,000 additional planes. Moreover, there have been and still are current rumors that within this plan was a proposal to take over all aviation manufacturing plants; furthermore, that some of them be relocated or that additional plants be built in other sections of the country. Suffice it to say that we have never been able to obtain an accurate report of the original urging. I believe it may be truthfully stated, however, that in connection with this entire program we find the War Department manned by professional soldiers asking for less than the Executive head of the Government, a civilian. In other words, the figure for airplanes, many of which are to be in reserve, probably represents some compromise.

He then told the members of the House that he had prepared an amendment limiting the acquisition of planes under the authorization to 1000 planes a year except in event of emergency. The question of how much it will cost to maintain the 5500 planes authorized was asked and Mr. Andrews stated that he had been unable to obtain exact figures. Representative Albert J. Engel, of Mich., then rose and told the members of the House that "General Arnold testified before the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations on my questioning that it will cost \$230,000,000 a year to operate, maintain, and replace an air force of 5500 airplanes, 2200 in reserve and 3300 in service; that it costs \$50,000 a year to keep each airplane in the air, not including replacement cost."

Representative Ewing Thomason, of Tex., then rose in support of the bill, commenting that it was his observation that here was one program upon which the Democrats and Republicans agreed.

Concerning testimony before the committee, he said, "As far as I know the committee as a whole has been inclined to follow the recommendations of the War Department. There have been no politicians before the committee. If you will read the hearings carefully you will find the testimony on this bill comes almost exclusively from Army officers on the General Staff, and also the Chief of Staff."

"I may say in passing that I believe I voice the sentiment of the House Committee on Military Affairs when I say there is no man in this country, in or out of the Army, whose judgement is more highly respected on military affairs than General Craig, the Chief of Staff. (Applause) The testimony you will find in the hearings is not only by the Chief of Staff and his deputy but by the other members of the General Staff."

In response to a question by Representative Luther A. Johnson, of Tex., as to the number of planes that "warring" countries have at present, Mr. Thomason cited the following figures, and brought

out the need for increased American production. He stated,

Germany right now has 9,800, and I believe I am quoting official figures on this. Great Britain has 7,100, Russia, 5,500; Italy, 4,000; the United States, both Army and Navy, 3,500; Japan, 3,100; France, 2,700; and I may say, too, that while the United States only has 3,500 and Germany today has 9,800, with Germany having the capacity to turn out 1,200 a month, while we are turning out about 200 a month, how do you expect the industry to get keyed up for mass production if we do not let contracts or let them know by some positive evidence that they are going to get contracts big enough to justify them tuning up for mass production?

Debate turned to the range of bombing planes, and in answer to a question put by Representative Gifford, of Mass., Representative Engle stated,

"In answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts, I may say that General Arnold testified before the War Department Subcommittee on Appropriations that while Army bombers went down to Brazil they travelled stripped. He also testified, upon my questioning, that there is not a bomber built today that can go over 800 miles, locate its target, drop its load and return home. This is the testimony of General Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps. In face of these facts, and in view of what has been said with regard to an unbalanced program, upon what ground can the gentleman justify the building of 3000 planes within a 2-year period?"

Mr. Thomason, answering the question, said that "I know that General Arnold wants these planes as soon as he can get them." He continued, when Mr. Engle asked him whether or not he questioned the word of General Arnold, and said, "Of Course not. I think he is one of the finest and ablest men in the Army; but I know that he said to our committee that in his judgement this very airplane program and the building of those planes within the next two years is absolutely necessary for the adequate proper defense of this country."

Discussion turned to the effectiveness of the airplane as a weapon, and Mr. Thomason remarked, "I believe that airplanes have a terrifying effect upon the populace, but if airplanes bomb a city, somebody has to hold it, and, boiled down to its last analysis, that is usually done by the doughboys."

The attitude of the House Military Committee on the disputed sale of planes to the French government was somewhat reflected in Mr. Thomason's answer to a query from a fellow member as to his opinion of rumors that "we better build these planes because France and England could use them." Mr. Thomason declared "I believe in selling them to France and England—all they can buy and all we can manufacture. Let them come and get them and put the money on the barrel head."

Referring to a previous statement of Mr. Thomason that "when General Pershing took our boys across the sea to engage in a world war, about the only ammunition they had was some rifles, and they had to wait 17 months before he could get the American troops in action," Representative Vorys of Ohio, asked if the present program was in anticipation of "another expeditionary force in 17 months or in any other time?"

"Absolutely not," Mr. Thomason stated, "there is not the slightest justification for any such inference." Concluding his statement in support of the bill, Mr. Thomason asked for increased opportunities for young men, not graduates of West Point, to be commissioned in the Army. The following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Thomason. The present set-up is to take graduates from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and then from the enlisted men and warrant officers who can meet the requirements. In addition to young Reserve officers, under an act that happens to bear my name we provide that honor graduates of the senior R. O. T. C. schools of the country are eligible for permanent commissions. We are all proud of West Point, but everybody cannot go to West Point. In the past about the only way a man could get a commission and get into the Regular Army was to go to West Point. I want to enlarge the opportunity for young Reserve officers and R. O. T. C. honor graduates to get permanent commissions. The Reserve officers of the country constitute in themselves a great peacetime army.

Mr. May. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Thomason. I yield.

Mr. May. The gentleman will recall that

General Gasser, who has more information with regard to the personnel than any other man in the War Department, said it was the purpose of the War Department to select the best men from all those sources.

Mr. Thomason. Oh, yes. That seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the War Department and of the committee. General Gasser is the best authority on this subject that I know and is also one of the best officers in the Army. He has been of great help to our committee.

So I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, that there seems to be no opposition to this bill. I do, however, hope, in view of the specific request, not only as covered by the testimony but as followed up by the War Department, that if we are going to put on this airplane program we will not quibble over whether it is 2 years or 3 years, and they want it in 2 years. Give the War Department what it says it needs and they will defend this country against all enemies.

On Wednesday, Feb. 15, the House resumed debate on the national defense bill. Discussion almost immediately turned to the airplane expansion provision of the bill. Representative Sparkman, of Ala., launched a defense of the authorization providing for immediate purchase of the 3,032 planes, and challenged the reports that Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson had advocated authorization for the purpose of obtaining 10,000 planes. Commenting on the program, he said, "This authorization is not for an extravagant number, and I may say that this program should not be restricted by any such amendment as is proposed by the minority." He further commended the defense bill for its provisions regarding the Panama Canal Zone. He told the House that he had visited the Canal Zone and found "housing conditions that I could not believe existed anywhere in the Army of the United States. I found millions of dollars worth of property housed in buildings that are nothing but firetraps."

Representative Gifford, of Mass., then injected the question of the sale of American planes to the French Government into the debate asking to what extent American foreign policy leans toward active support of the other democracies, and, in answer to a query by Representative May, declared, "Oh, my deep sympathy is for democracies; but I am not saying so, and you ought not say so." Sharp exchanges broke out between various members of the House on the question of American foreign policy, at the end of which Mr. Gifford commented that "The President is evidently being very successful in shaping the opinion of this House. His foreign policy is seemingly already meeting with approval."

Representative Pace, of Ga., then traced American defense needs for the House, and drew a very depressing picture of the world situation today. He cited the expansion demanded by other nations and outlined the manner in which such expansion, if attempted, would affect the United States. An amendment offered by Representative Ludlow, of Ind., authorizing the President to call an arms conference was defeated.

In the closing minutes of the debate on the bill, Representative Sam Rayburn, of Tex., majority leader of the House, opened the following comment on the discussion of the national defense bill:

Mr. Chairman and my fellow members, I desire to congratulate this House upon the splendid debate, or rather upon the splendid arguments that have been made during the consideration of this bill, and the high plane upon which debate has been carried along. A few strains of partisanship have come into this discussion. Of course, we expect our friend from Missouri (Mr. Short) to always bring in more or less partisanship in any speech that he makes upon any subject at any time. (Applause)

Mr. Short. I plead guilty to the charge, Mr. Rayburn. But I do feel proud of the House of Representatives for the general type and character of the speeches that have been made.

Much has been said about recognizing world conditions. A man would be more than blind in his eyes if he did not realize that there is a serious world condition. He would be less than far-seeing if he did not remember 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, when America was smugly sitting here with a great ocean on either side, believing that the allied armies would defeat the Germans within such a reasonable

(Continued on Next Page)

## House Passes Arms Program

(Continued from Preceding Page)

time that we would never be called upon to participate in that conflict. Conditions in Europe are more volcanic today than they were in the early part of 1914. The world is living closer together; and wherever the frontier of America may be—and we today are not compelled to name it—I believe I speak the mind of the inarticulate millions out there who expect us to speak for them when I say that wherever that frontier may be, the people of this land want America to be prepared to defend that frontier. (Applause.)

The amendment that is now pending would be amazing to me if it did not have the support of some of the gentlemen who have spoken for it. I especially refer to my good friend from New York (Mr. Wadsworth), whose sanity I came to know well as a member of the great committee that I had the privilege to preside over. The gentleman does not seem to realize, however, that this is an authorization bill. I agree with him that this is a policy bill. Why say that we must build a thousand planes this year or never build them; why build a thousand next year or never build them? Why not commit this to the Congress to pass upon when appropriation bills come into this House. It might not be necessary or it might not be feasible to build more than 500 planes the first year, and the second year it might be necessary for the defense of this country and for the peace of the world for the United States of America to build 2,500 planes. (Applause.) It might be necessary before the summer that faces us is over that America should set in motion the forces that will build the 3,000 planes in the next 12 months in order to let the world know that America in planes, in ships, in men, and in equipment for those men is ready to meet a world in arms, because, as a great Speaker of this House once said:

The American people are the most peaceable people in the world; but when aroused by injustice and by invasion of their rights, they become the most warlike people in the world, willing, if necessary, to protect their rights and their liberties, to meet a world in arms.

## Navy Retired Pay

(Continued from First Page)

November 12, 1918, and who shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service shall on retirement as provided in this subsection be advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list with the retired pay of that grade.

"Section 12 (l) of the cited Act of June 23, 1938, provides:

"(1) All line officers of the Navy who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, when retired, except as provided in section 12 (h) of this Act, shall, upon retirement, be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade and with three-fourths of the active-duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement."

"Your further decision is requested as to how retired pay should be computed in each of the following cases:

Question 4.

(1) Where an officer comes within the proviso in section 12 (k) and is also within the provisions of section 12 (l), as quoted above.

Question 5.

(2) Where an officer comes within the provisions of both section 12 (f) and the proviso to section 12 (k), as quoted above.

Question 6.

(3) Where an officer comes within the provisions of both section 12 (f) and 12 (l), as quoted above.

"The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation invites attention to the fact that the Line Selection Law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482), contained in section 6 thereof a general provision for the computation of retired pay at the rate of two and one-half per centum of the officer's active duty pay at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service for which he was entitled to credit in the computation of his pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of seventy-five per centum of said active duty pay, as did also to a limited degree the Line Selection Law of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 556, 579), and that in general such provision was written into the several phases of retirement under the Act of June 23, 1938 (sec. 12 (b), (d), (e), and (l)).

"Officers of the Bureau of Navigation attended the hearings on the Bill H. R. 9097, which afterwards became the Act of June 23, 1938, and assisted the committees in drafting the said bill and amendments which were pro-

posed in the course of its enactment, and are therefore in a position to know what this legislation was intended by its sponsors to accomplish. I am therefore impressed by the statement which has been made to me by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that 'the Bureau believes that, from hearings and discussions, it was the intention of the Congress that all retired pay under the provision of this Act, except where otherwise stated as 75 per cent, should be computed as provided in Section 12 (b)', and I trust that you may give it this construction.

"Section 14 (a) of the Line Personnel Act of June 23, 1938, under the caption 'Probationary Appointments of Officers,' reads as follows:

"(a) The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of this Act, who, at the date of said revocation has had less than seven years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the line of the Navy or of the Marine Corps, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the naval service: Provided, That the selection boards considering lieutenant (junior grade) shall report the name of officers of that grade whom they consider lacking in aptitude for the naval service, and the commissions of officers so reported shall be revoked: Provided further, That no officer discharged by reason of revocation of commission within a period of probation shall receive advanced pay or allowances upon discharge."

"Section 2 of the Act of May 6, 1932 (47 Stat. 149; 34 U. S. Code, sec. 403) provides for revocation by the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, of all commissions issued after May 6, 1932, as ensigns in the line of the Navy, etc., at any time during a period of two years from the dates of such commissions, and that each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service with not more than one year's pay."

"The 1932 Act has been administratively construed and applied to cases coming within its terms as permitting the advancement to those officers whose commissions have been revoked of not more than one year's pay, except in those cases where the commissions were revoked because of misconduct. However, under the terms of the last proviso to section 14 (a) of the Line Personnel Act of June 23, 1938, the payment of advance pay or allowances upon revocation of commission within the prescribed probationary period of seven years is prohibited. The question immediately arises as to whether the prohibition against advanced pay on revocation of commission pursuant to said section 14 (a) applies to those officers who were serving under revocable commissions under the terms of the 1932 Act and whose commissions may be revoked after June 23, 1938.

"In view of the above your further decision is requested on the question whether the prohibition of advanced pay on revocation of commission under section 14 (a) of the Act of June 23, 1938, is immediately applicable, or applicable only to officers entering the service after the date of said Act."

To these questions the Comptroller General gave the following answers:

Your third question will be answered first. Sub section (k) of section 12 clearly provides that officers therein described shall at their own request, in lieu of honorable discharge, upon the completion of the period of service designated in the act of March 3, 1931, as amended "be retired as provided therein." Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1931, provided that all officers retired pursuant to any provision of that act should receive pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active duty pay multiplied by the number of years of service for which they are entitled to credit in the computation of their longevity pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per cent. The act of June 22, 1935, amended the act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the act of May 29, 1934, to require the retention on the active list as additional numbers after becoming ineligible for selection, of lieutenants and lieutenants (jg) until they had completed 21 and 14 years' service respectively, with retirement after such periods subject to the limitation as to pay fixed in section 6 of the act of March 3, 1931. Necessarily, the same limitation attaches to the officers described in the proviso of subsection (k) of section 12, quoted in your letter, and an officer advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander "on retirement as provided in this subsection" is entitled to receive 2½ per centum of his active duty pay as a lieutenant commander of his length of service, multiplied by the number of years of service for which he is entitled to credit in the computation of his longevity pay.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, as now codified in title 34, U. S. Code provide: "Section 381. Retirement after forty years' service. When any officer of the Navy has been forty years in the service of the United States he may be retired from active service by the President upon his own application. (R. S. sec. 1443.)"

"384. Age of retirement. When any officer below the rank of vice admiral is sixty-four years old, he shall be retired by the President from active service. (R. S. sec. 1444; Aug. 29,

1916, c. 417, 39 Stat. 579.)"

"417. Effect of finding of disability due to incident of service. When a retiring board finds that an officer is incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity is the result of an incident of the service, such officer shall, if said decision is approved by the President, be retired from active service with retired pay. (R. S. sec. 1453.)"

"991. General provisions. Except as otherwise provided by law, the pay of all officers of the Navy who have been retired on account of age or length of service, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, shall, when not on active duty, be equal to 75 per centum of the pay provided by law for the grade or rank which they held, respectively, at the time of their retirement; and the pay of all other officers on the retired list shall, when not on active duty, be equal to one-half the pay provided by law for the grade or rank held by them, respectively, at the time of their retirement. (R. S. sec. 1588; May 30, 1908, c. 227, 35 Stat. 501; Aug. 29, 1916, c. 417, 39 Stat. 579.)"

An apparent ambiguity thus arises. Paragraph 12 (b) has specifically fixed retired pay for officers whose names are not placed upon the promotion list and who are thereupon retired on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fall of selection as best fitted the second time in successive years at 2½ per centum of their active duty pay at the time of retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their active pay, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of their active duty pay, with a proviso as to computing fractional years. Sections 12 (d), 12 (e) and 12 (l) as to officers coming within the terms of those subsections are specifically limited to the retired pay provided for by section 12 (b). Section 12 (h) and 12 (i) as to officers coming within either of those provisions make specific provision for retired pay at 75 per centum of the active duty pay. But the proviso quoted by you from section 11 (b) and section 12 (f) although providing that the officer shall be retired makes no specific provision as to his retired pay, and the inference may be that he is entitled to pay at 50 per centum of his active duty pay pursuant to the provisions of Section 1588, Revised Statutes, quoted.

The provision contained in section 11 (b) is substantially identical with the provisions contained in section 4 of the act of 1931 summarized and quoted from above, under which the officer would receive retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of his active duty pay at time of retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service for which he is entitled to credit in computation of his longevity pay under the plain terms of section 6 of that act, quoted in full above. Section 12 (j) refers to officers included within section 12 (f) in conjunction with officers included within section 12 (b). As to the rate of retired pay specifically fixed for officers within section 12 (b), that is, officers neither selected as best fitted for promotion nor adjudged as fitted for promotion and officers within section 12 (f) having been adjudged fitted for promotion, it is apparent that if the services of the officers in each case exceed twenty years, the officer adjudged fitted, if coming within Section 1588, Revised Statutes, might receive less pay, although placed on the retired list in an advanced grade, than the officer neither selected as best fitted for promotion nor adjudged fitted for promotion and retired in the grade held when he failed of selection. The prior selection laws are clear that officers retired because of non-selection shall receive retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active duty pay multiplied by the number of years they are entitled to credit in the computation of their longevity pay, not exceeding 75 per cent. As to officers coming within section 11 (b) or section 12 (f), there is no inconsistent provision in the act of 1938 giving any other retired pay and it seems clear that the prior provisions in the selection laws as to rate of retired pay are applicable, not having been repealed by any inconsistent provision in the act of 1938. Accordingly, your first and second questions are answered by saying that officers falling within either section 11 (b) or section 12 (f) are entitled to be paid retired pay based upon 2½ per centum of the active duty pay of the grade in which the law provides they shall be paid retired pay, multiplied by the number of years of service as provided in prior laws, that is, under section 11 (b), the grade in which retired, and under section 12 (f), the grade from which promoted.

If an officer falls within the proviso of section 12 (k) he must be a lieutenant who served in the Navy prior to November 12, 1918, and has completed not less than 21 years of service, and if retired under the proviso, would be entitled to retirement in the grade of lieutenant commander with 2½ per centum of the active duty pay of a lieutenant commander of his length of service, multiplied by the number of years of service as prescribed in the act of 1931, as amended. If, however, the officer has been commended as described in section 12 (l), he would be entitled to be placed on the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade, that is, lieutenant commander, with three-fourths of the active

duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement, that is, that of a lieutenant. Under both sections he would be on the retired list as a lieutenant commander and he would be entitled to the pay as prescribed in section 12 (k) or as prescribed in section 12 (l), whichever is the greater. Your fourth question is answered accordingly.

It is understood that as to your fifth question the department has determined (which seems to be clear) that the situation on which it is based could not arise and no answer to that question will be necessary.

As to officers falling within section 12 (f) and, also section 12 (l), both of which provide for promotion coincident with retirement, the promotion under section 12 (f) is in effect an honorary promotion and entitles on the retired list to only the pay of the grade from which promoted. The promotion coincident with retirement authorized by section 12 (l) is also an honorary promotion in rank with three-fourths of the active duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement, that is, the grade from which promoted coincident with retirement. The provisions as applied to the same officer are not cumulative and the one according him the greater benefits is for application. Your sixth question is answered accordingly.

Your last question involves the effect, if any, that section 14 (a) of the act of June 23, 1938, works upon section 2 of the act of May 6, 1932, 47 Stat. 149, Title 34, U. S. Code, section 403. Section 2 of the act of May 6, 1932, provides:

"That all commissions hereafter issued as ensigns in the line of the Navy, second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and in the lowest commissioned grades of the Staff Corps of the Navy with the rank of ensign, may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at any time during a period of two years from the dates of such commissions, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service with not more than one year's pay. The rank of such officers of the same date of commission among themselves at the end of said period shall be determined by boards of officers under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the recommendations of such boards shall be final when approved by him."

Under the 1932 act the commissions of ensigns of the line of the Navy, and of the other officers named, commissioned after May 6, 1932, are revocable by the Secretary of the Navy at any time during a period of two years from the dates of such commissions with not more than one year's pay.

The payment of any amount on revocation of commission under the act of 1932 is discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy. A commission which can be revoked within a limit fixed by the act is a probationary appointment. The last proviso of section 14 (a) while, of course, applicable to the revocation of commissions therein provided for, contains broader language than the preceding part of the section. The language is all inclusive that "no officer discharged by reason of revocation of commission within a period of probation shall receive advanced pay or allowances upon such discharge." While the usual office of a proviso is to qualify, restrict or limit the enacting clause, yet if its terms are broader than such a purpose, it will operate as a general enactment and control matters not within the enacting clause. In federal legislation that is frequently true. In this case, officers commissioned after June 23, 1938, whose commissions are revoked pursuant to the provisions of section 14 (a) may not be paid advanced pay, indicating a change of legislative policy from that contained in the act of 1932, and it seems clear that as to ensigns serving under probationary appointments upon the enactment of that provision the Congress proposed to deprive the Secretary of the Navy of his discretion under the act of 1932, quoted, to authorize in some cases advanced pay, thus making immediately effective the new legislative policy as to revocations of commissions then authorized by law. Your question is answered by saying that the proviso cited is immediately applicable and operates as an independent enactment.

## Due for Promotion

Occasioned by the death of Captain C. M. Austin on Feb. 12, the following became due for promotion on Feb. 13.

### Commanders

Lewis W. Comstock	Edgar M. Williams
Eugene M. Woodson	Wadleigh Capehart
Howard K. Lewis	John H. Wellbrock
Alfred T. Clay	Herbert O. Roesch
James B. Will	Webb Trammell
Herbert W. Underwood	Alfred G. Zimmermann
Percy K. Robottom	Oliver L. Wolfard
Edwin J. Gilliam	Harry L. Merring
Francis P. Traynor	James C. Byrnes, Jr.
Howard B. Berry	Howard S. Jeans
Frederick G. Reinecke	Walter A. Riedel
Miles P. Refo, Jr.	Edgar R. McClung

### Lieutenant Commanders

Charles E. Coney

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## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

MRS. Roosevelt, the President's wife, was the guest in compliment to whom Mrs. Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, entertained at a luncheon Monday last; one of a series of luncheons given by the ladies of the Cabinet circle.

Among the guests were Mrs. J. L. Benedict, wife of Brigadier General Benedict, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, who came on for the occasion.

Mrs. Herbert O'Connor, wife of the Governor of Maryland was also a guest and the company included Mrs. Mallin Craig, wife of the Chief of Staff, Mrs. George Dern, widow of a former Secretary of War; and Mrs. Duke Shoop.

Secretary and Mrs. Woodring entertained at dinner Monday and Tuesday evenings, taking their guests on Tuesday to hear Grand Opera, La Boheme, at Constitution Hall. In the company were the Attorney General, Mr. Murphy, Miss Anne Parkes, daughter of Brig Gen. Frank Parkes, whom Mr. Murphy knew in the Philippines; also Mrs. Robert D. Greenwood, sister of Mrs. Woodring, from Fitchburg, Mass.; and Miss Ruth Siegrid Graf-Strom of New York, also a house guest.

Mrs. Woodring held her last Cabinet at-home of the season, when on Wednesday she welcomed a host of callers to her new abode at the Shoreham. She was gowning in a long frock of black bengaline, made with a V neck which was bordered on each side by deep lapels embroidered with pink roses and other gay posies.

Standing beside her was her sister, Mrs. Greenwood, also in black, a crepe model in street length, with which she wore pearls and as a color accent an antique Hungarian brooch.

Presiding over the tea table was Mrs. Julian Schley, wife of Maj. Gen. Schley, Chief of Engineers; and pouring were Lady Marler, wife of the Canadian Minister; Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mrs. Stanley Reed; Mrs. Hugo Black, Mrs. Millard Tydings, Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock, Madame Rajamaitri, wife of the Minister of Siam; and Mrs. Baxter, daughter of the late Secretary Dern.

Secretary Woodring attended the stag dinner of the Reserve Officers' Association, and made a speech, Friday night at the Washington Hotel.

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, will be in Annapolis, Monday, guest of Capt. Timothy Keleher, USN, and Mrs. Keleher, who will entertain at a small dinner party for her.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard, and Mrs. Blanding entertained at a reception and cocktail party Sunday last, welcoming some two hundred or more guests. In the receiving line with them were the General's executive officer, Col. Walter Fulton, and Mrs. Fulton, who have just come to Washington, D. C., from Ft. Douglas in Utah.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Assistant Attorney General James W. Morris, presided over the tea table, with a group of ladies assisting.

Mrs. George Barnett, widow of the War-time Commandant of the Marine Corps, was the guest in compliment to whom, Mr. P. Austin Murkland entertained at an afternoon reception Sunday last. Gowning in black velvet with a corsage of orchids and valley lilies and a chic black velvet hat banded with silver, Mrs. Barnett received with the host, assisted by Mrs. Mark Bristol, wife of Rear Admiral Bristol, Ret.

Some of those glimpsed were Admiral and Mrs. Pettingill, Admiral and Mrs. Charles Courtney, Gen. and Mrs. Dion Williams, Col. and Mrs. Joseph S. Ceell, Comdr. and Mrs. Anthony Coleby, and Capt. Herbert Howard, USN, and Mrs. Howard.

The monthly dinner-dances drew some two hundred guests of Service folk at the Army and Navy Club, Friday evening, a gay and festive scene, with several of the hosts in uniform, a desire to get back

(Please turn to Page 574)

### Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Pfeffer stationed at West Point, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Cadet Hullen Dee Wendorf, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wendorf of West Texas. The wedding will take place in June following Cadet Wendorf's graduation from the Military Academy.

Lt. Col. Frank E. Bonney, USA, and Mrs. Bonney, now stationed at Ft. Niagara, announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Margaret, to Lt. James W. Duncan of Ft. Niagara, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan of Washington, D. C.

The ceremony took place last Tuesday in the chapel at West Point.

Lieutenant Duncan was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, class of 1937.

Miss Lillian Rae Woods, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. L. S. Woods, Ft. Sill, Okla., became the bride of Lt. George C. McDowell of Ft. Sill, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McDowell, Dallas, Tex., Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock at New Post Chapel, Ft. Sill, with Capt. E. E. Tiedt, Chaplain, officiating.

Preceding the ceremony, Miss Jane Arnold, sorority sister of the bride, sang "I Love Thee," "At Dawning," and "Because." Smilax, pink gladioli and burning tapers formed the setting of the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father the bride wore a Marie Antoinette model of ivory satin fashioned with a heart-shaped neckline edged with seed pearls and leg-o-mutton sleeves which ended with points on the hands. The front panel was of shirred net which also outlined the long train. Her long illusion veil was held in place with seed pearls and her flowers were white carnations and valley lilies. Mrs. Norman L. Peterson of Ft. Sill was matron of honor.

Lt. Lucas L. Haska was best man. Lts. Edgar J. Ingmide, Thos. C. Compton, John M. Cone and Harry M. Elkins, all class mates and students at Ft. Sill, were ushers.

The bridegroom was graduated from West Point in 1937.

Lt. Col. John Keith Boles, FA, and Mrs. Boles have announced the engagement of their daughter Betty to Lt. Fillmore Kennedy Mearns, 1st Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Miss Boles was graduated from Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. Lieutenant Mearns, son of Gen. and Mrs. R. W. Mearns, of Berkeley, Calif., is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1938.

The date of the wedding has not yet been determined.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis B. Cox of Royal Oak, Mich., announce the marriage of their daughter, Carl Virginia Cox, to Mr. George Z. Traeger, son of Lt. Col. Charles H. Traeger and Mrs. Traeger, on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1939, at the quarters of the Commanding Officer, Erie Ordnance Depot, Lacarne, Ohio. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen J. Cox of Royal Oak, Mich., and Miss Mary Louise Traeger, the sister of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, John H. Traeger, as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Russell G. Hargate, Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Port Clinton, Ohio. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, only immediate relatives of the bridal couple, the officers of the Erie Ordnance Depot, and their ladies, and a few intimate friends were present. The bride and bridegroom will be at home at 136 Clairmount Ave., Detroit, Mich., after a short honeymoon trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Craig, Wheeling, W. Va., announced the marriage of their daughter Lois Helen to Maj. Peter P. Salgado at Margaret May Rectory, Parkersburg, W. Va. on Feb. 2.



MISS MYRTLE VIOLET MCCORMICK

daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Haynie McCormick, AC, USA, who is to be married this afternoon to 2nd Lt. John Eugene Kelsey, SC, USA, at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Miss Kathleen Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Merritt, of Kerrville, Tex., was married to 1st Lt. Charles W. Shelburne, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Shelburne, of Kerrville, Tex., on Feb. 15, 1939. The ceremony took place at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. Chaplain Robert D. Workman, Chief of Chaplain Corps, of the U. S. Navy officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by Colonel Rupertus and was attended by Mrs. Rupertus as her only attendant. 1st Lt. B. T. Hemphill, USMC, classmate of the groom, was best man.

The Marine Band Orchestra played (Please turn to Page 576)

### Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club" editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.)

Washington, D. C.—The Army and Navy Chapter of the D.A.R. met at the Army and Navy Club Monday, Feb. 13, at 2 P.M. It was preceded by a luncheon arranged by Mrs. John L. Homer.

The Regent, Mrs. Geo. R. Harrison presided at the meeting.

Mrs. Blanche Stanley, in giving a report on National Defense commended a book, "The Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler" by J. B. Mathews in which the author acknowledges that he formed false front organizations to advance communism and that he reformed and exposed these organizations to the Dies Committee.

Major General Amos A. Fries addressed the group on the "Dangers to the American Public School System." He said "The public school system originated in America and is the medium through

which the nation developed so rapidly." He stated further that now "it is proposed to change that whole system through Federal Aid. A Bill has been introduced in Congress that if passed would completely nationalize all education, a la Dictatorships of Europe. It provides a vast federal machine in control of a Commissioner in Washington. The plan starts with Nursery Schools, and continues through kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, along with Workers' Schools, Adult Schools, and Libraries, to catch everyone from the cradle to the grave. A beautiful system to turn at the right moment into a propaganda machine with the Commissioner of Education as the minister of propaganda! The billion dollar cost is a minor issue. Huge as it looms with its threat of greater appropriations, the real danger is the threat to our whole school system and through it to the nation."

New Members who have joined the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R. are Mrs. Edward Nelson Dingley; Mrs. Leslie R. Groves; Miss Cornelia Womble Hoge; Miss Helen Christine Merritt; Mrs. John Allen Scoville; Mrs. Joseph Alexander Green; and Mrs. Lloyd Davidson Brown.

The Fort Hayes Officers' Club was the scene of a meeting of a group of Army Daughters, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, to organize the Fort Hayes Chapter, Daughters United States Army. Miss Betsy Van Voorhis was elected president, Miss Margaret Musgrave, vice president, and Miss Dorothy Davis, secretary-treasurer. Other members present were: Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis, Mrs. Thomas Gimpeling, Mrs. Resolve Palmer, Mrs. Arthur Grimes, Mrs. Nelson Fooks, Mrs. Edmund Lakin, Miss Ethel Clark and Miss Pegge Harding. A second meeting was held on Monday, Feb. 6, at the Officers' Club, Fort Hayes. The following were present: Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis, Mrs. Resolve Palmer, Mrs. Arthur Grimes, Mrs. Nelson Fooks, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Edmund Lakin, Miss Branson, Miss Ethel Clark, Miss Helen Dority, Miss Dorothy Davis, Miss Pegge Harding, Miss Betty Hinemon, Miss Helen Menges, Miss Cornelia Menges, Miss Margaret Musgrave, Miss Patty Palmer and Miss Betsy Bell Van Voorhis. The meetings will be held the first Monday in every month, at the Officers' Club, Fort Hayes, Ohio.

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## Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
February 14, 1939

Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers gave a tea on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Bloch, wife of Rear Adm. Claude Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. Among those who assisted Mrs. Bowers were Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest, Mrs. W. Thomas Kemp, Mrs. Harry Baldridge, Mrs. E. H. Robertson, Mrs. Alexander M. Tyree, Miss Clare M. Green, Miss Betty Hill, Miss Marie Gantt and Mrs. Thomas Kent Bowers, jr.

Mrs. Sayles, widow of Capt. William R. Sayles, entertained at a cocktail party on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Carroll Van Ness of Green Spring Valley.

Lt. and Mrs. J. A. Farrell and Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Lankman gave a cocktail party on Friday afternoon in the Red Room of the Officers' Club.

Miss Helena Shafroth, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Shafroth and Miss Kitty Delany, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Delany have taken an apartment on Maryland Ave. for several months.

Lt. and Mrs. Griswold Terry Atkins who were married on January 28 in the Naval Academy Chapel, have returned from their wedding trip and are staying with Mrs. Atkins' parents, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Crosley, before going to Washington where Lieutenant Atkins is stationed.

Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey was a guest last week end at the Dartmouth Winter Carnival.

Capt. and Mrs. George V. Stewart entertained at a tea on Tuesday at the Officers' Club.

Capt. Russell Wilson, recently Naval attache at London, and Mrs. Wilson were week end guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick V. McNair left on Wednesday for Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, where they will spend several weeks.

The winners in the second series of Duplicate Bridge Tournaments held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday night were:

North and South—first, Prof. and Mrs. Allen Westcott; second, Lt. Comdr. R. A. Hansen and Lt. H. L. Ferguson.

East and West—first, Prof. A. B. Cook and Lt. Comdr. Campbell Minckler; second, Lt. W. W. Graham and Lt. R. A. Cook.

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, USA, and Mrs. Fuller have taken an apartment in the Gloucester

Apts. while Captain Fuller attends the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown entertained at a buffet supper before the hop on Saturday night for a few midshipmen and their girls. Miss Diana Allyn, niece of Mrs. Brown, was their guest for the week end.

WEST POINT, N. Y.  
February 17, 1939

The Music group, of the West Point Woman's Club, sponsored a musicale Tuesday afternoon in the reception room of Cullum Hall. The guest artists were Miss Ellen Repp, contralto, recently heard as a soloist on the Town Hall program; and Miss Margaret Jane Kimball, pianist, who has been a guest soloist with symphony orchestras in Ann Arbor, Boston and Cambridge.

The current History Section of the Woman's Club met on Wednesday at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Edward J. McGaw read a paper on "A background for the present day oil and agrarian disputes in Mexico."

Maj. and Mrs. William E. Coffin and their daughters, the Misses Mary and Geraldine Coffin, of White Plains, N. Y., were the week-end guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Fay B. Prickett.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. English, of New York, are the guests this week end of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Aloe announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 13, in the Colon Hospital, Colon, R. P. The Aloe infant is the granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank W. Weed, of West Point, and of Mrs. Alfred Aloe, of New York.

Miss Ellen Lee Snodgrass, of Washington, is the guest this week end of Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Young.

Mrs. William R. Smith departed this week for Beau Bridge, La., where she will pass several weeks as the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Young.

Mrs. Dwight C. Johnson returned to the post this week from Westfield, N. J., where she was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Rule.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones had as their guest this week Miss Mary Bradley, of Washington.

Mrs. Lloyd Besse, of Ft. Sheridan, Ill., was the guest this week of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Hill.

(Continued on Next Page)

## Happy Days

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## Posts and Stations (Continued from Preceding Page)

### NORFOLK, VA. February 16, 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons entertained last week at an "at home" at their residence, the Commandant's House, at the Navy Yard, in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig. Those invited numbered about four hundred.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Carruth entertained Saturday night at their home on Daniel Avenue, at a Mardi Gras celebration, representing a carnival ball in New Orleans. The outstanding event of the evening was the crowning of the King and Queen and ending with the customary "Queen's Supper." Favors and decorations were all in order with the Mardi Gras idea, and the features took place on a stage erected in the drawing room for the occasion. Those invited included Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Dr. and Mrs. William Lett Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Old, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Faucette, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitehead, Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Ker, Capt. and Mrs. James Randall, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Michael, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Redwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Traugott, Mr. and Mrs. Toy D. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheldon Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ludwell Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Cooke, and their house guests, Mrs. Jules Lechaux, of Havre, France, and Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Spears.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn S. Burrell were hosts recently at a dinner party at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of Comdr. R. B. Yates, who will leave shortly for Pearl Harbor. The guests in addition to the guests of honor, were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Hewes, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry E. Wilson, Lt. and Mrs. Charles L. Strain, and Mrs. N. Leonard.

Capt. and Mrs. B. J. McCandlish entertained at a dinner party at the Officers' Club at the Naval Base in honor of Miss Eleanor Tomb, of New York, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Tomb, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. McCandlish. The guests numbered eighteen.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Johnston were hosts at a dinner party Thursday evening at their home on West Princess Anne Road. Capt. and Mrs. Luther Sheldon, Jr., were hosts recently at a dinner at their quarters at the Naval Hospital. Covers were laid for twelve.

Comdr. and Mrs. James B. Will entertained at a cocktail party Monday afternoon at their home in Lechaven in honor of Mrs. Will's father, Harley H. Christy, USN-Ret., of Washington, who is their house guest.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Leon I. Smith were hosts on Saturday night at a supper party at their home in the Stanfield Apartment.

Capt. and Mrs. Glenn S. Burrell entertained Saturday evening at their quarters at the Navy Yard in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Whitman and their daughter, who recently arrived here.

### FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS. February 14, 1939

Miss Beatrice Edmonds, who gave a talk on the current plays on Broadway before the Woman's Club Feb. 15, is the house guest of Mrs. Constant L. Irwin, president of the club. Mrs. Irwin and Miss Edmonds were classmates at Stanford University.

Brig. Gen. Robert Richardson, new commandant of the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, was the over-night guest of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Gilbreath.

"Room Service," the Dramatic Club's first production of the season, directed by Lt. Jack Rudolph, 17th Inf., was presented Feb. 11 at the Service Club.

Large crowds attended both the dress rehearsal and the regular performances. Judging from the applause the play was one of the best of the season.

The play was very well done with excellent performances by every member of the cast.

Mr. Bill Todd, son of Maj. and Mrs. William N. Todd, Jr., Cavalry, who has been a student at Millard's Preparatory School in Washington, D. C., has returned home two weeks ahead of schedule due to a severe cold.

Cadet Kenneth F. Hans, son of Maj. and Mrs. K. Hans, class of 1942, USMA of Ft. Leavenworth, has been awarded his class numerals in football, according to special orders recently published by order of Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent.

Capt. G. A. McHenry reported for duty, Feb. 7, with the Third Staff Squadron, Sherman Fla. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

Ice skating was most enjoyed by the entire post for the first time this winter last Feb. 10 and 11.

Miss Gwen Irwin of Portland, Oregon, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Constant L. Irwin, Inf.

—Michaux Raine Gilbert.

### FT. BLISS, TEX. February 11, 1939

Representatives of "New York Times World Wide Photos, Inc." and the newsreel service "News of the Day" have been at Ft. Bliss

this week making pictures of training activities of the First Cavalry Division. Newspaper and newsreel releases of the pictures will be made through usual channels in the near future. The pictures will depict the mobility and fire-power of the modern cavalry division of our army. All units and arms of the services which are a part of the division are included in the pictures.

The original painting, "Custer's Last Stand," is to hang in the Ft. Bliss Officers' Club as soon as arrangements can be made to properly display it. The picture belongs to the Seventh Cavalry regiment, presented to the Gard Owens by the late Adolphus Busch, sr., during the Spanish-American War. Countless copies of it have been made to be admired in all sorts of places throughout the country. Few have ever seen, or heard the history of, the original work. The artist is said to have been one Cassidy Adams, who painted "Custer's Last Stand" in 1888, twelve years after the incident occurred that inspired his imagination. After purchase by Mr. Busch it was in the reception rooms of the Annheuser-Busch company in St. Louis for several years until it became a gift to the regiment, a detachment of which received the fatal attack on the Little Bighorn, Dakota Territory, in 1876. The painting has recently been put in first-class condition through the service of the Federal Art Project in Boston. Mr. Busch is quoted as having said at the presentation ceremony at Ft. Riley, Kansas, that the picture cost him \$35,000.

The death of Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, beloved former member of the Seventh Cavalry, who retired in 1927 as the regiment's commanding officer, brought sincere sorrow to those who had served with "Colonel Tommy." Many stories were revived around the Post concerning his picturesque and independent character as a soldier of the "old" cavalry. Thirty-two of his forty-three years of active service were with the 7th, and at his request he was returned to it to be retired as its colonel. It was Colonel Tompkins' further wish that Cpl. Manuel G. Chavez, F. Troop, 7th Cavalry, his one-time orderly, be present as bugler to blow "taps" at the last rites, and this wish was fulfilled. Corporal Chavez was sent to the funeral service at San Antonio by plane.

## Society News

(Continued from Page 572)

to the pre-war customs being in evidence.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boschen entertained a box party at the opera Wednesday night, friends of their daughter, Betty.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William M. Dixon are entertaining at dinner tonight at the Army-Navy Club.

Two Navy girls who married into the diplomatic service are visiting their mother Mrs. Alfred Wilkinson Johnson. Their father, Rear Admiral Johnson, commander of the Atlantic Squadron, is participating in fleet maneuvers. They are Mrs. James Elwyn Brown, Jr., whose husband is second secretary of the U. S. Embassy in London; and Mrs. C. Burke Elbrick, wife of the Third Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Warsaw, who is remaining in Poland while his wife visits at home with their three months' old son.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown after a few days here will go on an extended trip, with a ranch in New Mexico as an objective, but will return in March for a longer visit.

The Society of the Cincinnati was tendered a reception last Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Larz Anderson, who on the death of her husband presented to the society the palatial mansion in Massachusetts Ave. where she and Mr. Anderson, former U. S. Ambassador to Italy made their home. The Congress of the United States recently passed a bill authorizing the mansion as a museum, and the society of which Mr. Anderson was a member will raise a sum of \$250,000 as an endowment fund, \$30,000 of which has already been secured.

The reception was held in the mansion, the hostess, who was an ardent worker during the world war for war orphans and was decorated by the Queen of the Belgians, turning the mansion over to its new owners. Mrs. Anderson is also a writer of note and many interesting writings have come from her pen.

The Society of the Cincinnati followed up the reception by a banquet at the Army-Navy Club, among the guests being Maj. Gist Blair of Washington, Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, USA-Ret.; the At-

torney General of Florida, Mr. George Cooper Gibbs and Mr. Starling Childs of New York. Mr. William Marbury Beale presided. Col. J. R. M. Raylor of Virginia, Col. Bryde Metcalf of Connecticut, and Col. Robert Copeland Jones are some of the officers of the Society.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lowry B. Stephenson entertained at dinner in the blue room at the Shoreham Tuesday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price, who have just returned from Shanghai, where Colonel Price was in command of the Marines.

Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Nelson Hinkamp, Mrs. William G. Hawthorne, James Bull, of San Francisco; Mrs. L. Richardson Vail, of Far Rockaway, L. I.; Comdr. Charles Windsor, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Mayo, Col. and Mrs. Clark Wells, Col. Arthur Marx, of Los Angeles, and Col. and Mrs. Calvin Matthews.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry have returned to the East, and he having retired, they have taken the house in Alexandria of Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, widow of Col. Cootes, 1020 Princes Street, which they will occupy for some time.

Col. Henry B. Lewis, will act as the War Department's representative at the San Francisco World's Fair on its opening day, and while he and Mrs. Lewis are there they will be the guests of General and Mrs. E. M. Lewis at Berkeley.

Major and Mrs. E. C. de Saussure have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Frederic Boye at their home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., on their way from Charleston, S. C., to their way to their station at Edgewood Arsenal.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie have had visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Gordon Bartlett on their way from Ft. Riley, Kans., to their new station in the Philippines.

Capt. Max De Mott, USN and Mrs. De Mott, stationed at Balboa, C. Z., have come to Washington for a visit and are staying with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter Browne Woodson. Mrs. De Mott is a sister of Captain Dudley Knox, having been Marguerite Knox, and they have many friends here, who are entertaining for them. Mrs. Stanley Wilson, wife of Lt. Comdr. Wilson, was a recent hostess at a bridge luncheon for Mrs. De Mott.

The Chief of Cavalry USA, Maj. Gen. John K. Herr and Mrs. and Miss Herr were the guests in compliment to whom Col. Joseph Coyer of New York entertained at dinner Monday evening. He is staying at the Army-Navy Club.

Col. Robert W. Grow, USA, and Mrs. Grow entertained about a hundred guests at a Valentine tea Tuesday afternoon at the Army-Navy Country Club.

There was a big party at the Army-Navy Country Club last Saturday night with dinners and dancing. In the company were Rear Adm. Walter Brown Woodson, USN, and Mrs. Woodson, Miss Ruth Woodson, Comdr. and Mrs. Stephen Boutwell Robinson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Cheever, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold Carlton Fitz, Maj. and Mrs. Wensinger, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Davis, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jones. Others present included Lt. and Mrs. Roger Edison Perry, Lt. and Mrs. Leo Bachman, Lt. and Mrs. Donald Ramsey, Capt. and Mrs. Snedeker, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Sherman, and Capt. John Coffman and others.

Another merry party was that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Mulhall Rogers, at the Washington Golf and Country Club with the Chief of the Army Air Corps, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, and Mrs. Arnold, their daughter, Mrs. Ernest Snowden, Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Towers, Capt. and Mrs. Harold N. Hinkamp, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Mayo, Col. and Mrs. Clarence M. Tinker, Lt. Col. Lowry Stephenson, USMC, and Mrs. Stephenson, Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Richardson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Ryan, Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie Stevens, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Blackburn, Capt. and Mrs.

Park Holland and Capt. Lawrence Carr, USA, and others.

Mrs. William E. Sullivan, wife of Lt. Comdr. Sullivan, USN, was a recent hostess at her home in Arlington for Mrs. Oswald S. Parker of Beaumont, Tex., who is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William S. G. Davis, and for Mrs. Ernest N. Akers of Port Huron, Mich., who is spending the winter with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. A. Carlisle.

Lt. Walter E. Linaweaver, USN, and Mrs. Linaweaver have visiting them her mother, Mrs. J. B. Bridges of Hancock, Md.

Maj. Gen. Randolph C. Berkely, USMC-Ret., called on the Commanding General of the Fleet Marine Force, General Little, and the Commanding General of the Base Troops, General Meade, at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Feb. 10. General Berkely was retired February 1 and has his residence at James St., San Diego. General and Mrs. Berkely's two sons are in the Marine Corps, Captain Berkely with the 1st Brigade at Quantico and Lt. Berkely at the Basic School, Philadelphia.

Maj. and Mrs. William R. Wilson, Ret., entertained at their home, 430 South Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, from 4:30 to 6:30, at a cocktail party for the following: Cavalry: Col. and Mrs. S. Field Dallam, Ret.; Col. and Mrs. Herman Kobbe; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Spencer A. Townsend; Maj. and Mrs. Frank Bertholet; Infantry: Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Severson; Col. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, Ret.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, Ret.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vleet, Jr.; Maj. and Mrs. Chester D. Haisley, Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Wells, Resigned; Field Artillery: Maj. and Mrs. George Duff; Corps of Engineers: 2nd Lts. Fred Ressegieu, Ellis Wilhoit, Houghton Hallock, William Orr; Lt. and Mrs. William Gay; Civilian: Mr. and Mrs. Owen E. Jones; Miss Ann Horton and Mr. Harry Reardon. Miss Dolly Wilson and Bill Wilson, Jr., assisted their parents in serving.

The time-honored Navy Relief Ball moved last season from its usual setting of hotel ball room to the great sail loft of the Navy Yard with all the attributes of a Service party thus enhanced proved such a success that an even greater triumph is looked for this year when it is held next Tuesday.

The "Harbor" which was such an asset last year is being entirely redecorated with all sorts of added features, but the committee in charge is to spring it as a surprise and therefore no details are forthcoming. The Ball is to be a Shrove Tuesday party with all the gaiety of a pre-lenten affair and no end of fun is anticipated.

Mrs. Ralston Holmes is the head of the committee handling the "Harbor." The various committees are as follows:

Chairman of Ball Committees—Mrs. George T. Pettigill.

Vice-chairman—Commander Harley F. Cope.

Treasurer of ball—Mrs. Frank J. Fletcher. Chairman of Harbor Committee—Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes; Vice-chairman—Mrs. William R. Munroe; Costumes—Mrs. John H. Towers, Mrs. William D. Brereton; Flowers—Mrs. Stanford C. Hooper, Mrs. Charles C. Baker; Cigarettes—Mrs. John B. Waller, Mrs. Louis E. Denfeld; Coco-cola—Mrs. John H. Magruder; Milk—Mrs. John R. Beardall.

Chairman for tickets—Mrs. F. L. Reichmuth, Mrs. Ernest W. Brown, Mrs. Edwin G. Fullinwider, Mrs. James K. Davis, Mrs. Harley F. Cope, Mrs. A. J. Couble, Mrs. John M. Haines, Mrs. Walter Leach, Mrs. Edwin M. Crouch, Mrs. William B. McHugh.

Chairman for publicity—Mrs. Emmet C. Guder, Mrs. Greene W. Dugger, Comdr. Leland P. Lovette.

Chairman for boxes—Mrs. Ridley McLean, Mrs. Thomas Hart, Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Mrs. Emory S. Land, Mrs. Herbert S. Howard, Mrs. Theodore Wilkinson, Mrs. Allen G. Kirke, Mrs. Frederick G. Richards, Mrs. Charles A. Baker and Mrs. Godwin Moore, jr.

Chairman for ball-room decorations—Mrs. Thomas Holcomb.

Chairman for music—Lt. Charles Benter.

Chairman for supper—Lt. Comdr. G. H. (Please turn to Page 576)

## OBITUARIES

Regarding the death of Col. S. R. H. (Tommy) Tompkins on February 5, 1939 a correspondent writes:

To the memory of one who was held in profound affection and respect by all his associates, and who because of his simplicity of faith and genuineness of courage, his love for his fellow man, his kindness, courtesy, integrity and exalted devotion to his country and the Cavalry service, exemplified in the highest degree the true gentleman and soldier. He served his country with unblemished record for over forty-five years, and combined in a rare manner two of the greatest attributes of success—brilliance of mind and good fellowship. All that knew him loved him.

Probably no officer in the Army was better known than Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins, typical Cavalryman of the old school, whose popularity extended not only through his own branch of the service, but throughout the whole Army. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 17, 1863, son of General Charles H. Tompkins and Augusta Root Hobbie.

Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins spent his early boyhood days in San Antonio, when his father was stationed in that city. He came into the Army in 1884, as a second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. In 1886 he transferred to the 7th Cavalry at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, serving practically all of his military career in that regiment. With the 7th Cavalry he participated in numerous Indian fights, and served in all wars, in which the United States has engaged, since the Civil War. For his service against Indians in the "Wounded Knee" campaign of 1890, as a lieutenant, he was cited for bravery in action and recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was promoted to a Captain in 1901, and received his Majority in 1911. In 1914 he left the 7th Cavalry to go to the 5th Cavalry for two years, as its Lieutenant Colonel. He rejoined the 7th Cavalry, as its Commanding Officer in 1916, and in 1917 marched the regiment into Mexico, in the Punitive Expedition, for which service he received the Silver Star citation. On June 15, 1919, while commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas, Colonel Tompkins, with his entire command crossed the Rio Grande River to Juarez, Mexico, on pontoon bridges in pursuit of Villa. He left the 7th Cavalry in March 1920 to command the Ringgold sector until he was placed in command of the Camp Stanley reservation. In 1927 a special War Department order returned him to the command of the 7th Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, Texas for the last few weeks of his active service, that he might round out his career with the regiment, with which nearly all of his army life, in all commissioned grades, had been spent.

Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins crossed the Great Divide with a smile. Gentleness of disposition, warm regard for others, generous nature and ready sympathy, were the sterling qualities for which he was loved. Loyal to all men, true to himself. His memory is revered because he cherished the highest ideals and principles.

I want to grasp the hand of the man who has been through it all, and gone on doing his best.

Because of the love for his fellowman and the faith in his manly breast.

I would like to walk by his side today, together journey along

For the man who has fought and suffered and won

Is the man who can make men strong.

Services were held at the Post Chapel, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, and were conducted by Rev. Robert M. Allen. Burial was at National Cemetery, San Antonio, Tex.

Besides his daughter, Nena, wife of Captain Richard C. Singer, FA, USA, Colonel Tompkins is survived by his sister, Miss Julia H. Tompkins, and two brothers, Col. Frank Tompkins, Cav.-Ret., and Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Cavalry, on duty at Atlanta, Ga.

Let the life of Colonel "Tommy" Tompkins be a beautiful memory to those he left behind, who will find consolation in the knowledge that that which was mortal has but put on immortality and passed to a higher, happier estate where he will get the reward of one who proved his love of God through service to his fellow man.

Capt. Charles M. Austin, USN, Director of Naval Districts Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, died in the hospital, New York City, Feb. 12, 1939. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret E. Austin and two daughters, Mrs. A. F. Richardson, Annapolis, Md., and Mrs. Joseph W. Johnson, Jr., New York, N. Y.

Funeral services were held in the Fort Meyer Chapel at 1:00 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 14. Capt. R. D. Workman, Ch.C., USN, officiated. Interment with full military honors was in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers were: Rear Adm. D. F. Sellers, USN-Ret., Rear Adm. A. P. Fairfield, USN, Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, USN, Rear Adm. A. T. Church, USN, Rear Adm. R. L. Ghormley, USN, Capt. G. V. Stewart, USN, Comdr. L. E. Denfeld, USN, and Lt. Col. P. A. DeValle, USMC.

Captain Austin was born at Decatur, Ala., April 28, 1883, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the 2nd District of Tennessee in 1901. During the World War, he was executive officer of the USS Aeolus operating with the Naval transport service. In 1923 he was appointed Assistant to the Judge Advocate General.

After completing the Naval War College course in 1925, he was executive officer of the USS Milwaukee which was sent to Nicaragua waters, and he was sent ashore in command of landing party. He was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service in command of the Chinandega detachment of the landing forces in Nicaragua in the spring of 1927,

during the progress of an insurrection in that country. He also was awarded the Medal of Merit with a silver star by the Government of Nicaragua.

He reported for duty in the Bureau of Navigation on Aug. 1, 1927 and was in charge of the Planning Division of that Bureau until May 10, 1930. In 1929 he was a member of the American Delegation to the Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, London. He commanded the USS Niagara, naval survey vessel, during 1930 and 1931, and in 1932 served as Assistant Chief of Staff, Commander, Battleships, Battle Force, and later as Assistant Chief of Staff, Commander, Battle Force. He was Inspector of Ordnance in charge, Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Wash., from 1932 to 1935, and commanded the USS Astoria from Aug. 6, 1935 until March 15, 1937. Since April 4, 1937 he had been Director of the Naval Districts Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Rear Adm. Herbert Omar Dunn, USN-Ret., died Feb. 13 in the U. S. Marine

Hospital, Baltimore, Md. He was buried in Westerly, R. I., on Thursday, Feb. 16. Admiral Dunn was born in Westerly, R. I., May 29, 1857, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Rhode Island, June 9, 1873, graduating in 1877, after a varied career on many naval vessels, he was, on June 19, 1916, detached from duty as Commander of the 5th Division, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to duty as Commander, Division 5, Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet, on the USS Minnesota. On October 3, 1916, he transferred his flag and staff to the USS Connecticut.

He was next assigned to command the Azores Detachment, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, reporting for this duty January 18, 1918. In November 1918 he was assigned additional duty for consultation in London, England, and in April 1919, reported to the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. for temporary duty. On April 29, 1919, he assumed duty as Commandant, First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts. On May 29, 1921, Admiral Dunn was trans-

(Continued on Next Page)

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ALOE**—Born at Colon Hospital, Colon, R. P., Feb. 13, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Aloe, Inf., USA, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank W. Weed, MC, USMA, and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, of New York.

**DANEK**—Born at City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., Feb. 3, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. R. R. Daneke, Inf., USA, a son, Thomas Arnold.

**DERICKSON**—Born at Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital, Darby, Pa., Dec. 17, 1938, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Richard B. Derickson, Jr., USN, a daughter, Catherine Anna.

**GEISE**—Born at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Ralph W. Geise, (MC), USN, of Parris Island, S. C., a son, Ralph Christian.

**HILL**—Born at New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 13, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. William Hardy Hill, FA, USA, a son, William Hardy, Jr.

**MacGREGOR**—Born at Chelsea Naval Hospital, Feb. 9, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Edgar J. MacGregor, 3rd, USN, a daughter, Judith Anne. The baby's great-great uncle was Rear Adm. John Lester Worden, USN, former superintendent of the United States Naval Academy and commanding officer of the USS Montfort.

**MacINTYRE**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 25, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Alexander MacIntyre, USN, a daughter.

**McLEOD**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Jan. 29, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. McLeod, Jr., CWS, USA, a son, Peter Andrew.

**MASSEY**—Born at Submarine Base Family Hospital, Coco Solo, C. Z., Feb. 11, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Forsyth Massey, USN, a daughter, Lucille Cameron.

**POPE**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Phillip H. Pope, FA, USA, a daughter, Lesah Sayre.

**SCHIEKE**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 30, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Herman E. Schieke, USN, a son.

**WELLER**—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Donald M. Weller, USMC, a son, Donald McPherrin, Jr.

**WHITE**—Born at Pensacola Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 16, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. S. R. White, Jr., (SC), USN, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

**WOODRUFF**—Born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 1, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Woodruff, Jr., Inf., USA, twin sons, David Caulfield and Ralph Weatherly, grandsons of Mrs. C. M. Perkins, wife of Col. C. M. Perkins, USMC-Ret., and widow of Lt. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, MC, USA-Ret., and grandsons of Col. and Mrs. P. W. Huntington, MC, USA.

**WYMAN**—Born at Ft. Sill, Okla., Feb. 4, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Leslie H. Wyman, FA, USA, a son, Samuel Haynes.

## Married

**BLOOM-PETERSON**—Married at Our Lady of Lourdes Cathedral, Spokane, Wash., Feb. 11, 1939, Miss Helen Margaret Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Peterson of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Mr. Edward John Bloom, son of the late Lt. Edward J. Bloom and Mrs. Bloom, nephew of Col. and Mrs. Gregory Holsington, Inf., USA, and cousin of Vice Adm. and Mrs. John W. Greenblade,

USN, and of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, USN.

**DUNCAN-BONNEY**—Married at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1939, Miss Edith Margaret Bonney, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Bonney, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. James W. Duncan, Inf., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan.

**ELLSWORTH-JOHNS**—Married at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 29, 1939, Miss Pamela Johns, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Glover Johns, DC, USA, to Mr. C. Bruce Ellsworth Jr., of San Antonio, Tex.

**KING-LAMONTAGNE**—Married at Ware Church, Gloucester, Va., Jan. 31, 1939, Mrs. Grace Argo Lamontagne, sister of Maj. Reamer Welker Argo, CAC, USA, to Mr. William Campbell King, Jr.

**McDOWELL-WOODS**—Married at New Post Chapel, Ft. Sill, Okla., Feb. 3, 1939, Miss Lillian Rae Woods, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. L. S. Woods, QMC, USA, to 2nd Lt. George C. McDowell, FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McDowell.

**ROCKWELL-MARKLE**—Married at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City, Feb. 12, 1939, Miss Mary Orme Markle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Markle, to Mr. Charles Embrie Rockwell, son of Col. and Mrs. Verne La Salle Rockwell, USA-Ret.

**SALGADO-CRAIG**—Married at Margaret Mary Rectory, Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 2, 1939, Miss Lois Helen Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Craig, to Maj. Peter P. Salgado, Inf.-Res.

**SHELburne-MERRITT**—Married at Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1939, Miss Kathleen Merritt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Merritt, to 1st Lt. Charles W. Shelburne, USMC.

**TOROVSKY-KERN**—Married at Towson, Md., Dec. 30, 1938, Miss Margaret Louise Kern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kern, to Capt. Richard H. Torovsky, QMC, USA, son of Prof. and Mrs. Adolph C. Torovsky.

**TRAEGER-COX**—Married at Erie Ordnance Depot, Lacarne, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1939, Miss Carrie Virginia Cox, to Mr. George Z. Traeger, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Traeger, OD, USA.

**WOOD-ROBESON**—Married at Christ's Episcopal Church, Blacksburg, Va., Feb. 3, 1939, Miss Mary Evans Robeson, to 2nd Lt. John Dudley Wood, CAC, USA.

## Died

**ABBOTT**—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 13, 1939, Col. Edmund C. Abbott, USA-Ret.

**AUSTIN**—Died at New York City Hospital, Feb. 12, 1939, Capt. Charles M. Austin, USN, Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

**BEARD**—Died at New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1939, Maj. Wolcott Beard, who served in the Engineer Corps during the World War.

**BLOOM**—Died at Spokane, Wash., Feb. 8, 1939, Maj. Jacob E. Bloom, USA-Ret.

**BISSET**—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., Feb. 15, 1939, Mrs. Peter Bisset, mother of David Bisset, Comdr. Andrew Bisset, (CEC), USN, Peter Bisset, Jr., George Bisset, Paul Bisset, Alfred Bisset, Mrs. Paul Culbertson, and Mrs. Charles Omohundro.

**BOLLING**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1939, Mrs. Julia Russell Bolling, mother of Maj. Alexander R. Bolling, GSC, USA.

**BOOTH**—Died at birth, Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 28, 1939, infant daughter of 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Booth, Inf., USA.

**BUCHANAN**—Died at Palo Alto, Calif., Feb.

8, 1939, Col. Edmund A. Buchanan, USA-Ret.

**CAMP**—Died at Shreveport, La., Feb. 9, 1939, 2nd Lt. Wilbur D. Camp, AC, USA.

**CLAY**—Died at New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1939, 1st Lt. Thomas J. Clay, USA-Ret.

**COLE**—Died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13, 1939, Col. Haydn Cole, USA-Ret.

**DAVIS**—Died at Ft. Benning, Ga., Feb. 12, 1939, 1st Lt. William D. Davis, Inf., USA.

**DILLIN**—Died at Kilmarnock, Va., Feb. 8, 1939, Capt. Columbus D. Dillin, who served with the 7th Inf., Iowa, during the Civil War.

**DORNIN**—Died at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 10, 1939, Mrs. Dorothy Gimber Dornin, wife of Lt. (jg) Robert E. Dornin, USN.

**DUNN**—Died at U. S. Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1939, Rear Adm. Herbert Omar Dunn, USN-Ret.

**EARLE**—Died at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13, 1939, Rear Adm. Ralph Earle, USN-Ret.

**GOLDERMAN**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 11, 1939, Col. Philip S. Golderman, USA-Ret.

**GOULD**—Died at New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1939, Capt. William T. Gould, emergency officer, Corps of Engineers, during the World War.

**HAYWARD**—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1939, Sgt. Maj. Lombard T. Hayward, USMC-Ret.

**HOLMES**—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1939, 1st Lt. George R. Holmes, who served with the Field Artillery as an emergency officer during the World War.

**JELLEN**—Died at St. Mary's, Pa., Feb. 11, 1939, Capt. Edward Joseph Jelen, FA-Ret.

**KLAFF**—Died at Ashland, Va., Feb. 13, 1939, 2nd Lt. Henry L. Klapp, who served as an emergency officer in the Infantry during the World War.

**McLEOD**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1939, Robert D. McLeod, 3d, son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. McLeod, Jr., CWS, USA.

**McMILLEN**—Died at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 12, 1939, Mrs. Ruth B. McMillen, wife of Capt. Fred E. McMillen, (SC), USN.

**MARIE**—Died at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 10, 1939, Mrs. Lee Marie, mother of Maj. Louis E. Marie, USMC.

**NELSON**—Died at Menlo Park, Calif., Feb. 8, 1939, Col. George E. Nelson, USA-Ret.

**RITCHIE**—Died at Coleman Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22, 1939, Douglas Allan Ritchie, infant son of 1st Lt. and Mrs. Russell V. Ritchie, Inf.-Res.

**RYAN**—Died at Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1939, Mr. S. Douglas Ryan; father of Mrs. Thomas North, wife of Capt. Thomas North, FA, USA.

**SEED**—Died at Atlanta, Ga., on Feb. 7, 1939, Dr. Frederick A. Seed, Civilian Employee, Medical Department at Large. Dr. Seed was a Spanish-American War Veteran and had been on duty in the Corps Area Surgeon's Office, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., for the past 14 years.

**TAYLOR**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 13, 1939, Col. Charles W. Taylor, USA-Ret.

**WALKER**—Died at Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 29, 1939, James E. Walker, USNA, '95, who resigned from the Navy in 1909 as a lieutenant commander.

**WATHEN**—Died at Langley Field, Va., Feb. 7, 1939, John B. Wathen, son of W. O. and Mrs. H. C. Wathen, USA.

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## Service Social News

(Continued from Page 574)

Williams, Mrs. Hamilton V. Bryan and Mrs. Greene W. Dugger.

Chairman of debutantes committee—Miss Agnes Magruder, Miss Sylvia Alexander, Miss Mary Dora Thompson, Miss Maisie Howard, Miss Elinor Gudge, Miss Elise Hill, Miss Louise Popham, Miss Nancy Brereton, Miss Alice Barry, Miss Patricia Griffen, Miss Betty Fischer and Miss Ann Wilkinson. Cigarette girls and dairy maids—Mrs. Robert C. Sutliff, Mrs. H. B. Jones, Mrs. Robert C. Dixon, Miss Marjorie Towers, Mrs. William G. Tomlinson and Mrs. John P. Whitney.

Patrons—Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Millard Tydings and Mrs. Carl Vincent.

Chairman of floor committee—Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, Rear Adm. John Downes, Rear Adm. F. H. Sadler, Capt. S. A. Taffinder, Capt. A. J. Chantry, Capt. E. C. Gudge, Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Capt. T. S. Wilkinson, Comdr. C. A. Trexel, Comdr. J. D. H. Kane, Comdr. C. A. Baker, Comdr. A. M. Bledsoe, Comdr. G. E. Hussey, Comdr. W. S. Popham, Comdr. H. V. Bryan, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Fitz, Capt. R. H. Williams, USMC, Capt. C. P. Van Ness, USMC, Lt. J. S. Blue, Lt. Knolton Williams, Lt. D. J. McDonald, Lt. O. P. Lattu, Lt. R. R. Lyons, Lt. R. S. Purvis and Lt. H. D. Riley.

Boxholders—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson, The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Edison, Rear Adm. and Mrs. William D. Leahy, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas Hart, Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Sellers, Rear Adm. and Mrs. G. C. Hooper, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, Vice Adm. William L. Rogers, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, Rear Adm. and Mrs. George Pettigill, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. C. Pickens, Rear Adm. Homer R. Stanford, Rear Adm. and Mrs. William H. Bell, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Schofield, Rear Adm. and Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Rear Adm. and Mrs. E. J. Marquart, Rear Adm. and Mrs. L. A. Bostwick, Rear Adm. and Mrs. S. M. Robinson, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harry Brinser, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, Rear Adm. and Mrs. F. B. Upham, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Mark Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bronson, Mrs. Ridley McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Mrs. Lars Anderson, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Bastedo, Col. and Mrs. Lowry Stephenson, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Irish, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Earle, Capt. and Mrs. James Gawne, Col. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Floyd P. Waggaman, Mr. and Mrs. James Houghteling, Mrs. James M. Helm, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Helweg, Miss Mary Adams, Mrs. John C. Boyd, Col. A. A. Vandegrift, Capt. and Mrs. John N. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Fletcher, Mrs. Hillary P. Jones, The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilmer, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harold Bowen, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Henry Hough.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 572)

bridal airs during the ceremony, after which the bridal cake was cut in traditional ceremony by Mrs. Shelburne.

Lieutenant Shelburne was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1935, and is now stationed at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Bishop Robert J. Armstrong of Sacramento, Calif., officiated Feb. 11 at Our Lady of Lourdes Cathedral in Spokane, Wash., at the marriage of Miss Helen Margaret Peterson to Edward John Bloom of San Francisco.

Sentiment was attached to the fact that the wedding occurred on the feast of Our Lady of Lourdes and that the late Lt. Edward J. Bloom and Mrs. Bloom, parents of the bridegroom, were married in the same church in 1906 by the late Mr. A. Verhagen.

Mr. Bloom is the nephew of Philip P. Paschel and of Hugh Gallagher, both of San Francisco, and of Col. and Mrs. Gregory Holsington, 30th U. S. Infantry, of Baltimore, Md., and of Hubert P. Suling, Attorney for the Federal Land Bank. He is a cousin of Adm. and Mrs. John N. Greenslade and of Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus D. Watson.

Mr. Bloom had for his best man Maj. George F. Bloomquist, United States Army, a classmate in the graduate school at Princeton University.

## Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ferred to the Retired List, having reached the statutory retirement age of 61 years.

He has received the Distinguished Service Medal for services during the World War "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Station at Ponta Delgada, Azores, and for the efficient performance of his duties as such."

He has also received the following medals: Sampson Medal (Medal commemorating naval engagements in the West Indies—USS Terror 1898); Spanish Campaign Medal—1898; Philippine Campaign Medal—USS Buffalo 1900; China Relief Expedition Medal—USS Buffalo 1900; Cuban Pacification Medal—USS Prairie; Victory Medal and Overseas Clasp—World War; Second Order of the Rising Sun by Japanese Government; and Order of Avis, First Class, Grade of Grand Officer by Republic of Portugal.

Rear Adm. Ralph Earle, USN-Ret., President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass., died Feb. 13, at Worcester.

Rear Admiral Earle was born at Worcester, May 3, 1874, and appointed to the Naval Academy from the Tenth District, Massachusetts, September 6, 1892, graduating in 1896. During the Spanish-American War, he was navigator and watch officer of the USS Hornet and participated in the battles of Manzanillo, June 30 and July 18, 1898.

As a division officer of the USS Missoni he was commended for conduct by President Theodore Roosevelt, and Secretary of the Navy Moody, upon the occasion of the disaster in the after 12-inch gun turret, April 13, 1904.

He was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with rank of Rear Admiral from December 23, 1916 until May 3, 1920, and served as Chief of Staff of the Control Force from October 1921 to May 1922, having previously commanded the USS Connecticut. He was in command of the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., from May 1923 until March 1925. He was transferred to the Retired List at his own request, October 25, 1925, after completion of thirty years' service.

Rear Admiral Earle has received the following medals and decorations: Spanish Campaign Medal—USS Hornet; Sampson Medal; Mexican Service Medal—USS Dolphin; Victory Medal, World War Service, and the Distinguished Service Medal. He also was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department, by direction of the President; Grant of Dignity of the Order of the Bath by the British Government; Companion of the Order of the Bath by the British Government; and Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, USA-Ret., died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 13.

Colonel Taylor was born in Ballston, N. Y., May 27, 1856. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in June, 1879, and received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry.

Colonel Taylor participated in the Spanish American War and actively engaged in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba. His gallantry in an engagement there on July 1, 1898, in which he was wounded merited him the Silver Star and Purple Heart decorations.

In addition to his various details at stations in the United States, Colonel Taylor held a number of details in the Philippine Islands, being in command of Batangas and Bluan from March to September, 1903, serving on special duty in charge of Forage Production in the Philippines, April, 1913 to June, 1914, commanding the 8th Cavalry to October, 1914, and serving at Fort William McKinley until September, 1915. Colonel Taylor retired on October 28, 1916.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Julia Ely, wife of Colonel Eugene J. Ely, FD, USA, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., with whom he resided; a daughter, Mrs. Alice Modisette, wife of Lt. Col. Welton M. Modisette, Cav., Newark, N. J., and a son, Lt. Col. Herbert E. Taylor, Cav., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Problems in Naval Construction

(Continued from Page 555)

business, had in many cases drifted into other fields. The Navy Department was faced with the problem of repairing the broken foundation before going ahead with the work of construction. Organizations for the making of the designs and plans had to be built up or developed. Building yards had to increase their working forces and train large numbers of new men. Since the construction of a naval vessel is a highly specialized business the difficulties in obtaining or training qualified personnel were considerable.

At the same time the defense program made it imperative to get into production as soon as possible.

It has been pointed out that the ships of the present program represent a large step forward in the science of naval construction. During the lean years many new designs and developments were worked out by the various bureaus of the Navy; trends ashore and afloat were eagerly watched, new developments in metals and alloys, improvements in mechanical and electrical devices were noted and studied for possible naval usage. This also was a period of great advance in the field of steam engineering; the new metals and alloys, together with the better methods found for working and heat treating them, made it possible, engineers reported, to utilize the economy available in using steam at a higher pressure and temperature without reduction of the safety factor. Although these advances were carried forward in designs, and devices incorporating them tested in plants and laboratories, no ships were built to test them. This left the Navy with no prototypes to form the basis for its present construction. Many of the delays which now occur would have been avoided had a more continuous program been followed. The periods required now for modifications or corrections of errors are often greatly increased due to the number of ships involved. These delays and the number of corrections found necessary have decreased as the construction has gone forward. The Benham group of destroyers will show improvement over the Mahan group which were launched about two years ago. It should be noted that the first of a group of ships acts somewhat as a "guinea pig" for those to follow. More difficulties are to be expected in her trials than in those of her sister ships which follow. Attention is also called to the fact that regardless of how well structures, devices, or power plants are tested ashore, a very different set of conditions arise when a vessel is operating in a seaway; she is subjected to motions and strains which can not be duplicated in any other way. This vital proving ground provides the real and final test.

While some concern has been expressed over the advances in steam pressures and temperatures, advocates point out that the Department has followed a line well below that of modern commercial practice in shore plants. These plants are using steam at 1300 lbs. abs. and 950 degrees F. The gain in economy makes it possible to build ships which will have the speed and cruising radius that will meet the strategic and tactical problems of the fleet. A few commercial vessels have been built to employ the use of steam pressure as high as that used by the Navy and others are following this trend. The commercial field is watching this advance with interest.

The work of building up the Navy is going forward. There undoubtedly will be more periods of delay and revision as ways are found to improve. It has been pointed out that there would be little satisfaction in having a ship in battle whose chief qualification was that she came out on schedule.

## Educational Orders

(Continued from First Page)

ture. Since production of items will be small no immediate profits are expected. As production proceeds exhaustive data will be kept by the manufacturers. From completed samples a further study will be made to adapt the manufacture to mass production; a study of the tooling required, conversion steps necessary, variation in the power load, amount of skilled labor needed, and time required for the various operations. Finally, testing of these articles by actual service may necessitate or suggest urgent or desirable changes in design or construction. When a manufacturer has satisfactorily completed his order, the tooling developed will revert to the possession of the Army. By these trial productions the War Department hopes to attain the five objectives of industrial planning; testing of specifications; development of mass pro-

duction designs; conduct of a production study showing the methods used; creation of the dies, gauges, jigs, tools, and other necessary fixtures peculiar to the article; and the manufacture of sufficient numbers to test the method.

The War Department at present lists some fifty-five articles as "critical items," principally ordnance equipment or materials. Production of these articles will be entrusted to about 250 manufacturers. It is pointed out that while this number may appear small many secondary firms, sub-contractors, and jobbers will be involved. The many lines and angles forming the modern industrial picture are so complex and changing that the threads of production can be traced only by actual manufacture. The Department is constantly conducting and revising its Industrial Survey. The files now contain about 10,000 plant allocations which are based upon the uses to which these plants would be put in war-time. As a result of the Educational Orders, plants may be involved which already have been allocated to other war-time conversion by the Planning Branch. It would be impossible to discover such duplications of assignments in any other way. These discoveries when made in time of emergency result in costly delay. The orders will also reveal which trades should encourage apprentice training so that war loads may best be carried.

This preparation of industry is perhaps the keystone of our modern National Defense Policy. Without it any program of defense would lack that readiness which deters other nations who might seek to goad us to war. The immediate cause of our being drawn into the World War was the launching by Germany of her unrestricted submarine warfare. Germany knew that such action would undoubtedly force us into the war on the side of the Allies. While weighing the consequences of creating such a formidable foe, the Kaiser was advised that the United States could not equip and place an army in Europe ready for action before the termination of the war. It did take us nearly fourteen months to put a fully equipped unit on the firing line and only then with much help from our Allies. Although the "Educational Orders" cover items which form but a fractional percentage of our Army's needs they are sufficiently vital to break the chain of supply in war-time. They will aid in repairing the small flaw in the industrial foundation upon which our military structure rests.

The War Department has received already bids on six items given top priority under the initial program. These bids cover orders for gas masks, recoil mechanisms for 3" A.A. guns, searchlights, forgings for .75 mm. shells, machining .75 mm. shells, and semi-automatic rifles. No disclosures have been made as to the exact nature of the remaining articles on the list of "Critical Items." The experience gained in launching this initial program of \$2,000,000 should prove of great value in expanding it to the size now proposed. It may be found that from the lessons learned in the study of mass production of the original six items that changes in the curriculum would be beneficial before going ahead with a larger program.

The Navy has no immediate concern in this project, its interest for the most part being purely academic. It operates on a nearly war-time basis and would not be faced with the same problem of rapid expansion if war came. The "Educational Orders" undoubtedly will bring about improvements in technique, use of materials, or better designs which will find a counterpart in some article or process used by the Navy.

It is hoped that these orders will bring about a simplification of some of our military devices, some of which are felt to be unnecessarily complicated. Interchangeability of similar parts made by different plants must be assured. Many other hopes for new and better designs are entertained. The program will have gone a long way toward its objective if when war comes our manufacturers are not called upon to begin immediate production of articles which they have never seen or heard of before.

## Reserves Honor General Drum

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army and the Second Corps Area, was the honored guest of the Manhattan Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association on the occasion of the National Defense Week luncheon in New York City, Feb. 15.

Excerpts from the address by General Drum follow:

"In a broad, analytical approach, the basic factors of battle may be said to include, first, the human element,—man, individually and in groups, with the influences of character, training, leadership, management and welfare; second, the mechanical element — the weapons, munitions, transportation, communications, essential for man's efficiency in combat. Third, the problems of administration, logistics, supply, feeding, medical care. Fourth, the art of combining these factors into efficient combat teams (air and ground) so as to maneuver them and their fire power to grasp successfully the opportunities of battle.

"In the history of man the greatest influence on the method of individual combat and the conduct of battle has resulted from the invention of new or the improvement of old weapons and means of transportation. In the more modern days, the adoption of the breech-loading rifle in place of the muzzle-loader reduced the number of ranks required for re-loading purposes—smokeless powder gave greater protection—the machine gun forced wider formations to minimize losses—rapidity of artillery fire forced greater dispersion—increased range and curved fire brought into play overhead fire with greater concentrations—chemicals called for protective appliances and greater considerations of weather—the elephant, camel, horse, mule, and later, motor vehicles, affected the speed of movement and supply—the air weapon—aviation—and the armored caterpillar tractor tank, prototype of the winged chariot, the radio, had decisive influences at the end of the World War.

"The foregoing, very sketchy discussion, is adequate, I am sure, to impress you with the revolutionary changes in weapons that have occurred since the World War. We have a more decisive air power and an immensely increased fire power and speed of action for both air and ground forces. These striking improvements demand more technically trained personnel of all ranks and a mental agility paralleling the speed and decisiveness of these modern weapons.

"The primary purpose of the defense proposals now before Congress is to meet our existing deficiencies in the modern weapons briefly discussed—to replace our twenty-year-old armament with that of modern invention and to insure an adequate supply of munitions. The plan is modest in comparison to the modern equipment of foreign nations. It seeks to secure for the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves modern equipment and munitions for an initial force of only about four hundred thousand men, with an Air Force deemed suitable for our immediate needs.

"It will take over two years to produce much of this equipment. Think of the serious handicap a soldier armed with old World War weapons and unsupported by sufficient airplanes, would face in meeting an enemy armed with these latest devices.

"Should we risk the safety of our country through failure to modernize our armament? In the event of war, it is fair and just to force our young men, armed with antiquated weapons, to face an enemy equipped with more powerful and modern appliances of combat?"

## Essayons Present 'First Lady'

With a distinguished list of patronesses, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, the Essayons Dramatic Club of Ft. Belvoir, Va., will present at 8:30 p.m. March 4, as the second performance of its 77th year as a little theatre group, "First Lady."

The three-act play, written by Katherine Dayton and George Kauffman, is a comedy of drawing-room politics, poking fun at Washington life.

Director of "First Lady" is Mrs. Gordon Textor, who plays the part of Irene Hibbard, the ambitious wife of a Supreme Court Justice. Mrs. Gordon Young plays Lucy Chase Wayne, wife of the Secretary of State, who is at social and political odds with Irene. Lt. Frederick B. Hall is Justice Hibbard, while Mrs. Clayton Mullins plays the part of Louella May Creevey, president of the Women's Peace, Purity and Patriotism League.

The part of Sophy, Lucy Wayne's secretary and confidante, is taken by Mrs. Thomas Rogers. Mrs. Thomas Lipscomb is a Southern belle who captures the fancy of Senator Keane, played by Maj. Albert Lane. Others in the cast are Lt. Col. Gordon Young, playing the Secretary of State; Capt. William Bennett, as

Senator Hardwick; Mrs. Charles Bonesteel, as the senator's wife, Belle; Capt. Olsen, as Ganning, chain newspaper publisher; Mrs. Erlenkotter and Mrs. Stanley Johnson, as friends of Lucy Wayne; Capt. Andrews as the butler; Lt. Blane, Lt. Webster and Lt. Lipscomb.

In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodring, patronesses include Mrs. Francis Sayre, Senora Colon Alfaro, Mrs. Mallin Craig, Mrs. Julian L. Schley, Mrs. John J. Kingman, Mrs. Charles Beatty Moore, Mme. E. E. Lombard, Mrs. David St. Pierre Gaillard, Miss Laura Harlan, Mrs. Louis Scott, Mrs. Oscar Underwood and Mrs. William Wrightson.

Tickets will be 75 cents, and reservations for six or more seats may be made by phoning or writing to Capt. Garges at Ft. Belvoir.

## Pay Action Delayed

A new bar to early action on the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee developed this week when President Roosevelt left Washington on Thursday, Feb. 16, for a two week cruise in the Caribbean. Inasmuch as the President has indicated that he wants no action taken on the committee's report until he has conferred with the chairman of the interested committees, it appears that no definite action can be taken before the early part of March.

Committee chairmen this week expressed hope that they will be able to meet to exchange ideas and gain a better working knowledge of the report of the Pay Committee before being called to the White House upon the return of the President. Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said that the sudden disruption of the committee's discussion of the President's national defense program by the injection of the sale of planes to France issue has thrown the committee behind schedule and the increased workload has rendered him unable to devote his time to the Pay Report. Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has just completed holding hearings on the Hepburn air base bill which have occupied a major portion of his time, and as he expects to bring the bill to the floor of the House on Tuesday, Feb. 21, there is not much prospect of his having any free time until late in the week. Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, is expected to be available for discussion with other committee chairmen, as his committee has no hearings scheduled for the near future. Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said that he was "extremely anxious" to begin work on the Pay Committee's report, but was awaiting the action of Senator Sheppard.

## Gen. Marshall Addresses Reserves

Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, speaking over the National Broadcasting Company's network Tuesday, declared that for the first time in 100 years, the United States is undertaking to do in peace time what it has invariably been forced to do, wastefully and confusingly, in time of war.

The address was part of the National Defense Week program sponsored by the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. General Marshall paid high tribute to the caliber of the officers in the Reserves and to their value to the defense scheme.

Excerpts from his address follow: Our military problem with its special ramifications and complications, is difficult of comprehension by the citizen, and more so today than at any other time. Dramatic features of fleets of airplanes with their menace of showers of bombs, scenes depicting helpless women and children being maimed and killed, and long columns of magnificent battleships and destroyers giving the impression of tremendous power, are constantly visualized in the news of the day. This concentrates our interest on these particular activities, to the complete exclusion of the undramatic but vital features which go into the complicated business of preparing the nation to defend itself. The procedure is something like interest being concentrated exclusively in the penthouse, facade and upper stories of a fine building without regard to the importance of the foundation, or the heating plant, or the lights and elevators.

The Officers' Reserve Corps is one of the most important factors in our program of National Defense, and its great feeder of personnel, the Reserve Officers Training Corps units in our colleges and universities, is at least of equal importance.

Twenty years ago our deficiency was in personnel, that is, in the officers to organize and train, and to lead troops; today we have this splendid body of reserve officers, I am talking about, already trained and commissioned as troop leaders, but we still lack the munitions, and we can see no place to borrow or to buy them.

Citizens without war experience seldom understand the importance of certain unimpressive fundamentals in the development of an adequate system of defense for this country, and the tragic effect of failure to provide fundamental requirements.

Arms, airplanes, equipment, and ammunition are a first and vital necessity, and the manufacture of almost every item of which requires a year or more. Of equal importance, comes the necessary framework of personnel, a small, seasoned, hard-hitting team of the Regular Army, and the much larger but less fully trained forces of the National Guard. The combination of these two components, with the addition of a number of reserve officers already assigned to regiments and staffs, comprises the little force with which we plan to defend our borders and the naval bases in Hawaii and Panama, until we have time to mobilize the magnificent manpower and great industries of this country to make us the most powerful military nation in the world.

But the great war army—the organization and training of the mass of our manpower—cannot be created without trained leaders, and those leaders must be ready the day we go to war—not five months later as in 1917.

Today, tonight, in this reserve of 100,000 officers we have trained leaders for this job, and for them I solicit the active interest, the understanding and the hearty support of every loyal citizen, toward the development of increased efficiency in this basic necessity of the National Defense.

There is one more comment I would like to make. Congress is now considering legislation to carry into effect the proposals of the President in his recent special defense message. This is of vast importance to the National Defense. For practically the first time in 100 years, we are undertaking to do in time of peace what we have invariably been forced to do, wastefully and confusingly, in time of war. That, I think, sums up the importance of the matter in a single sentence.

## Planes in Reserve

With the adoption of the President's defense program virtually assured, the service is looking forward with interest to the plans that will be formulated regarding the utilization of the 2,200 airplanes which members of the Military Affairs committee have said will be "reserve" aircraft.

At the Department it is stated that this term "reserve" does not mean that the planes will be put in dead storage, but it is expected that there will be some method of rotation set-up whereby all planes will be used from time to time to assure their being kept in proper running condition.

It is also pointed out that while the Air Corps has never before been in a position where it had enough planes to establish a reserve that this system is in use in many other countries. For example, it is said that in England each 12 plane unit has an additional six planes at the field. These six are used to keep the squadron's strength constant when the active planes are under overhaul or even in for minor repairs. In addition the British are said to keep another 12 planes in storage for replacements. Thus each 12 plane squadron would actually have 18 planes on the field and another 12 in storage.

In the United States Navy it is understood that patrol aircraft units are so planned that 15 planes are assigned to units whose organizational strength in the air is only 12. While this is not termed "reserve" the additional craft are with the unit and immediately available as replacements. With the Fleet 50 percent additional are maintained, while for training planes 20 percent additional are available for replacements.

## Service Uniform

Concerning the service uniform, Paragraph 1, Section I, Circular No. 71, War Department, 1938, has been rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

1. Except as indicated in paragraph 2, trousers, tan cotton socks, and shoes are designated as articles of the uniform for all arms

and services, in lieu of breeches, white cotton socks, and boots or leggings now prescribed in Army Regulations. Wool socks are still authorized, as listed in Tables of Basic Allowances, but plain tan (or brown) socks will be worn when low shoes are worn. For field service, in the discretion of the commanding officer, canvas leggings may be prescribed for wear with trousers. A commanding officer may authorize members of his command on mounted duty to wear breeches and boots or leggings.

## SPORTS AT WEST POINT

Last Saturday at West Point was again a three-ringed athletic circus as far as several thousand spectators were concerned, basketball games, wrestling and boxing matches being staged in the afternoon, one one floor of the big gymnasium, and gymnastics, and fencing on another, swimming in the reconditioned swimming pool, a rifle match in the gymnasium small-caliber range, and indoor polo in the big riding hall. There was also a hockey match in the evening in the huge skating rink.

In basketball, the varsity added Yale to its list of victims, defeating the Elis, 45 to 27. The Army victory made it eleven out of twelve starts for the season. Although Walter Brinker, Army's star forward, was resting for the day, the cadets out-classed Yale in every department and had little trouble winning. John McDavid, forward and Frank Kobes, center, paced the cadet attack with 14 and 13 points respectively, while Samuel and Sullivan, veteran guards, had little trouble with the Yale offense.

Yale opened the scoring in the first thirty seconds of the game when Kellogg sank two free throws, after being fouled by Samuel. Kobes immediately scored on a push-up, and his free throw put the cadets in the lead, never to be headed during the remainder of the game. After Army took a 9 to 2 lead, the Elis brought the score up to 9 to 7, but that was the nearest Yale got to Army thereafter, the Cadets' bombardment of the Yale basket being heavy until the end of the half.

Commencing the second half with a 23 to 9 lead, the Cadets continued the barrage until the score was 31 to 10. After that the Cadets eased up and a Yale spurt, near the end accounted for most of their points. MacKellar, who entered the game for Yale in the second half sank four long set shots to become high scorer for Yale with 8 points.

Army's plebe basketball team lost to Scarborough School, 30 to 28, in a closely fought match which required an extra three minute period to break a deadlock.

Following the basketball game on the main floor, the Cadet boxers and wrestlers divided matches with Cornell University and Cornell (Iowa) College, the boxers winning, 5 to 3, and the wrestlers losing, 10 to 9. In the boxing match, all bouts were won by decision, except when Goldbas of the Ithicans won from Bristol in the 127-pound class, by a technical knockout in 1:32 of the second round. Cadet Coughlin proved to be a stubborn opponent for Fred Seemers, intercollegiate heavyweight champion, however the Cornellian won on points. The wrestling match was tied, with three bouts each, when Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, went definitely ahead with falls in the last two matches, Taylor, throwing Hendricks in the 175 pound class in 3:49 with a half-nelson and body hold, and Lyman throwing Lotozo in the unlimited class in 3:03 with a wrist lock and a half-nelson. The plebe boxers defeated the Cornell University Freshmen 7 to 1.

The Academy swimmers took six of the nine events to defeat Columbia University, 43 to 32, the match being closely contested, and decided by the Cadets' close victory in the final event, the 400-yard relay. Colwell and Garrett alternated in taking first and second places in the 50 and 100-yard free style races, while Brewerton won the 440-yard dash by a hair in the most exciting race of the afternoon. Crandall showed his usual fine form to capture first place in the fancy dive.

**VITAL INFORMATION** is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

The split between the President and Congress has shown no likelihood of being healed as a result of a caucus of democrats held during the week. Similar peace conferences have occurred in the past, and usually they have been followed by further differences between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government. Senators and Congressmen are resenting Presidential criticism, especially of their failure to appropriate the full amount of the relief estimate for the balance of the fiscal year, and are asserting that their states and districts are upholding them in their assertion of independence of the White House. Because the country wants proper national and especially air defense, the House overwhelmingly passed the bill reported by the House Military Committee and the Senate will take like action after considerable critical debate. The money to be spent in execution of this measure will have a stimulating effect, especially upon the airplane industry. But aside from providing for the Army and Navy, the House Appropriations Committee has not abandoned its purpose to curtail expenditures as much as possible, and both Houses are determined to effect relief organization. While the House passed a bill carrying out the President's recommendation for the reciprocal taxation of salaries of federal, state and municipal officials, it is not expected to enact an accompanying recommendation providing for reciprocal taxation of future issues of securities. The House extended the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but received assurances that the subsidiary of that Corporation, the Import-Export Bank, would not make loans to World War debtor nations to be used in purchasing munitions. Germany has been endeavoring to make barter agreements with American farm associations and packers, but so far without success. The organizations approached have advised the German trade representatives that they would do business only on a strict cash basis. Offering an unfavorable trade balance as an excuse, Argentina has announced her purpose to reduce American imports by 40 per cent. It is true that in 1938, the United States sold goods to the South American Republic valued at \$80,800,000, and in return bought goods valued at \$40,700,000. However, in 1937 the sales were \$94,200,000 and the purchases, \$128,900,000. For the three years, 1935-38, the United States bought \$20,000,000 more from Argentina than it sold her. It is believed German and British interests are largely responsible for the Argentine announcement. Perhaps entering into Argentinean calculations is not only the fact that the Republic's grains and meats compete with like American products in the Old World market, but the presence in Washington of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, who is negotiating agreements for closer economic and financial relations with this country.

## Status of Promotion

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since February 10, 1939.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Wallace L. Clay, Ord. Dept., No. 32. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Beverly C. Dunn, CE, No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Donald H. Connolly, CE, No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Walter A. Pashley, QMC, No. 42. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Graham W. Lester, Inf., No. 47. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Francis A. Byrne, Inf., No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John M. Lentz, FA, No. 60. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Benjamin K. Erdman, Inf., No. 66. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—David M. N. Ross, Inf., No. 68.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—William A. R. Roberston, AC, No. 36, in 1st Lt.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

## Non-Promotion List

No change since last report.

## Army Leaders Explain Plan

(Continued from Page 555)

signal troops, heavy artillery, and other special troops—should be included in our National Guard setup. But we are making no proposals for this augmentation in personnel at this time, believing in the urgent priority of the various items mentioned above.

**Statement of Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff**  
1. General: The War Department has outlined a program calculated to provide the maximum of military power, actual and potential, within the limits of the funds referred to by the President in his message. To summarize, somewhat in the reverse order of the usual references to national defense, the program provides:

(a) \$32,000,000 for educational orders to prepare industry to meet on the outbreak of war, with a minimum of delay, the urgent demands for munitions of a noncommercial nature.

(b) \$110,000,000 to provide the initial equipment in critical items for the existing troops of the Regular Army and the National Guard—in other words, our initial protective force of approximately 400,000 men. This amount will not correct all our deficiencies in this respect:

(c) Six million five hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars for strengthening the fortifications of Panama and Hawaii and the harbor defenses in the United States by meeting some of the more urgent and more important deficiencies in seacoast and antiaircraft armament and equipment. Deficiencies will still exist after this limited sum has been expended.

(d) Twenty-seven million dollars for an increase in the permanent Coast Artillery garrison of the Panama Canal Zone. The present garrison can man less than 50 per cent of the seacoast and antiaircraft armament provided for the defense of the Panama Canal. The importance of the Panama Canal in our national defense structure and the need for its adequate defense are too well known to require extensive comment.

(e) Three hundred million dollars for airplanes, armament, bombs, operating facilities, personnel and shelter therefor. Out of this amount we will organize 43 new squadrons; set up a reserve of 2,163 planes; and initiate the development of air-base facilities in the northeast and southeast sections of the United States, in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Panama.

2. Programs. I will discuss the several programs in the reverse order of my previous reference:

## Aviation

(1) For aviation, we propose to expend for—  
3,032 planes ..... \$170,000,000  
Personnel ..... 53,000,000  
Construction ..... 62,000,000  
Organizational equipment ..... 14,000,000  
Bombs ..... 8,000,000

Instructional equipment and payments to civilian flying schools... 7,000,000  
Maintenance ..... 3,000,000  
Research ..... 3,000,000

With reference to the necessities, I wish to emphasize the fact that the training of the skilled personnel required for plane crews and plane maintenance requires more time than is involved in the manufacture of the average plane. In other words, the order for the key personnel and the plane should be simultaneous. Also, planes without armament, and especially without bombs, are futile instruments, and arms and bombs require a long time to manufacture.

A further comment in this connection appears necessary: There must be in existence an operating base for airplanes, just as a harbor is necessary for naval ships. This means shops and similar structures necessary to the maintenance and operation of planes and the minimum shelter for personnel.

(2) Planes: I have a break-down of types of planes now on hand and to be procured. The number to be procured is 3,032. Of the final total of 5,500 planes that will be on hand in 1941, 2,163 are to be in reserve; 1,335 of these reserve planes will be combat, and I must call attention to the fact that for these particular planes there will be no trained personnel.

(3) Personnel: We are providing for the absolute minimum personnel necessary to implement the increase in airplanes—except those in reserve—and to make good the present deficiency in personnel for the operation of existing planes and those about to be delivered. Eventually this will require 2,334 additional Regular officers and 81,079 enlisted men. Of these increases, pay for an average of approximately 450 officers and 13,000 enlisted men only is contemplated for the fiscal year 1940. To do this we have deferred the induction of the personnel to the latest possible dates consistent with the training program and the delivery of airplanes. Eventually the augmented Air Corps will consist of 4,063 officers, Regular and Reserve, and 44,537 enlisted men.

(4) Air Corps construction: Our most difficult

(Continued on Next Page)

## MERCHANT MARINE

## Merchant Marine

Bids will be opened at the Maritime Commission here on Feb. 20 for purchase or charter of three of the four shipping lines still being operated by the government.

The lines to be offered operate from North Atlantic ports to European ports. The American France Line, now operated by Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., serves French Atlantic and other Channel ports with four vessels of 32,015 deadweight tons. The Oriole Line serves United Kingdom and Irish ports with four vessels of 32,030 tons, and American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line serves U. S. and German ports with eight ships of 69,379 tons. Both are now operated for the commission by Southgate-Nelson Corp.

A condition of the sale of charter will be the right of the commission to substitute new construction for present vessels.

The commission's annual report, sent to Congress this week, was largely a recapitulation of former statements, prefaced with the statement that "Prospects for the return of the American flag to a place upon the seas commensurate with our country's position as a world power are the brightest in many years."

## Ships Losing Less

One part of the report, however, dealt with the government-operated lines, showing that operating losses for the fiscal year 1938 were over \$600,000 less than for the fiscal year 1937.

The American France Line on 43 voyages made \$1,026,622.74, with expenses, including allowances to the managing agent, of \$1,867,332.49. The deficit, therefore, was \$240,709.75, against a 1937 loss of \$406,917.53.

American Hampton Roads-Yankee on 21 voyages made \$1,183,865.51; spent \$1,476,236.99, leaving a deficit of \$292,371.48 against the 1937 deficit of \$492,310.92. Oriole on 28 voyages made \$1,324,729.43; spent \$1,679,518.41, leaving a deficit of \$354,788.98. This was considerably more than the 1937 deficit of \$96,225.37, but the deficit was due to the commission's policy of throwing business to privately owned American lines serving comparable routes.

## One Line Left

If acceptable bids are received for the three lines, the commission will have only the American Pioneer Line left on its hands. This line, operated by Roosevelt Shipping Co., Inc., serves Australia, India and the Orient with 12 vessels.

Despite disturbances in the Orient, the line on 30 voyages in its three services made a profit of \$265,499.92, with revenues of \$4,353,798.38 and expenses of \$4,088,298.46. In 1937 there was a deficit of \$13,940.97.

The Pioneer Line will be also offered for sale or charter this year if satisfactory bids are received for the three trans-Atlantic lines.

## May Serve Seattle-Orient

There is a prospect, however, that another government-operated line will be added. A delegation of Washington State interests visited the commission this month, urging establishment of a twice-monthly sailing from Puget Sound ports to the Orient, using the four Munson ships owned by the commission plus additional cargo vessels.

The commission this week refused to put the Munson ships into this service, but offered to put a sufficient number of cargo vessels from its laid-up fleet into the service. The West Coast interests,

now considering this offer, as yet have made no decision.

The Seattle-Orient route has been classified as an "essential route" but it has not been served since the American Mail Line suspended operations last June. The commission has allocated four of its new C-3 combination freight and passenger ships to the trade, but these will not be in service for two years.

Two of the four Munson ships, asked by the Seattle delegates, are desired by the War Department for use as transports. They are in good condition by comparison with the transports they would replace. The War Department has inspected the vessels at their berths in Hoboken and Bayonne, and is expected to reach decision on acquisition of the vessels within the next month.

## Commission Sailors Union Sailors

A bill has been introduced by Representative Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington, providing that the operators of vessels owned by, operated for, or chartered by the Maritime Commission are employees, and the crews are employees, within the meaning of Sect. 2 of the National Labor Relations Act, and that personnel shall be hired through union hiring halls instead of U. S. Shipping Commissioners.

The commission wants its ships through the commissioners, holding that its crews are government employees and that the government therefore cannot make union membership or lack of it a condition of employment.

## Subsidy Agreement Signed

A long-term subsidy agreement was signed this week by the commission with the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, covering operations from the West Coast to the East Coast of South America.

The agreement expires December 31, 1950, and provides that PAB shall have four replacement vessels under contract by July 1, 1939. Two will be constructed under subsidies and two will be commission-built ships.

## First Mortgage Insured

Insurance of a \$750,000 ship mortgage was made this week by the Maritime Commission on application of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. The amount covers a loan made by the bank to finance a tow boat and 35 steel barges being constructed for the Central Barge Co. of Chicago.

The insurance was the first to be made under Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act whereby the commission guarantees 75 per cent of the mortgage loan.

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## Army Leaders Explain Plan

(Continued from Preceding Page)

scut problem has been to arrive at a satisfactory decision with reference to the construction program. Panama was given first consideration, and we have planned for, roughly, \$22,951,300 in permanent construction there, as the climate makes adequate shelter necessary. This same remark holds true for the base in Alaska, where we plan on, roughly, \$4,000,000 for construction. In Puerto Rico we have provided for permanent technical facilities, but only temporary housing facilities (barracks and quarters). In the United States, on the other hand, we propose to provide but a minimum of structures for the operation and maintenance of planes, and not more than five officers' and six non-commissioned officers' quarters at each new station. The remaining officers and noncommissioned officers will be placed on a commutation status and the enlisted men will be sheltered in the present-type portable C. C. C. camp structure at a cost of, roughly, \$150 per man. This includes mess halls, recreation rooms, and other facilities. This temporary shelter will require approximately \$2,250,000, whereas permanent shelter for the same men would require over \$14,645,000.

I have a list of the points at which additional construction is to be carried out, and the probable amounts involved.

(5) Organizational equipment: \$14,000,000 for organizational equipment is proposed, which refers to gasoline- and oil-servicing equipment, crash trucks, parachutes and flying clothing, bomb-handling equipment, ground radio, crash boats, tactical motor transportation, and other ground equipment.

(6) Bombs: The \$8,000,000 proposed for the procurement of bombs, together with funds previously appropriated and those carried in the regular estimates, will provide 60 per cent of the bombs and ammunition required for 30 missions for all planes in the program.

(7) Instructional equipment and payments to civilian flying schools: The \$7,000,000 for instructional equipments and payments to civilian flying schools is the minimum fund which will permit us to meet the accelerated rate of mechanics' training and primary training of pilots. This includes funds to enlarge our facilities at the Air Corps technical schools to an extent which will permit mechanics' training at the rate set up in the program and also includes funds for payment to civilian flying schools for the primary instruction they are to give the pilots required under our program.

(8) Maintenance: For additional normal maintenance costs we have about \$3,000,000.

(9) Research and experimental development: \$3,000,000 set up in this supplemental estimate for research and experimental development, in addition to funds previously provided and funds included in the 1940 regular budget, will place us in a position where we may reasonably expect to meet foreign competition and maintain our now threatened

leadership in aviation progress.

### Matériel for Initial Protective Force

The items under this heading are almost entirely for the equipment of the existing ground forces of the Regular Army and the National Guard, to give us modern weapons, to modernize our antiquated artillery, and to provide ammunition against an emergency. For all of these items a long time is required in manufacture, and it is absolutely essential that they be available in order to capitalize—and protect—the defensive value of our magnificent manpower.

Approximately a total of \$420,000,000 is required to give us the necessary munitions of this character to permit our protective mobilization force of approximately 730,000 men to be armed and equipped. We here are asking for but a small portion of that sum, to equip existing organizations.

I do not need to remind you gentlemen that in the World War General Pershing was forced to procure practically every item of his matériel, except the rifle, from the French and English. And this for an Army which did not concentrate on the battlefield until 17 months after the declaration of war.

We are providing here for the complete initial equipment of critical items for the existing 5 antiaircraft regiments of the Regular Army and 10 similar regiments of the National Guard. We have also provided for a limited number of searchlights for 5 additional antiaircraft regiments which might be organized in the National Guard. Including the regular fiscal year 1940 estimates, we will have the necessary 3-inch guns, directors, height finders, and caliber 0.50 machine guns for 34 regiments. It is our opinion that eventually 19 additional regiments of antiaircraft artillery should be created in the National Guard. Such an increase in the Regular Establishment would be entirely too expensive. I think peacetime National Guard units of this nature cost about \$150,000 a year.

In addition to antiaircraft equipment, as mentioned above, we are also providing sufficient semiautomatic rifles, antitank guns, light and medium tanks, communication equipment, gas masks, and other important critical items to practically complete the initial equipment required for the troops of the initial protective force.

### Fortifications in Panama and Hawaii and Harbor Defenses in the United States

(1) Out of the \$6,539,287 proposed for this purpose, we wish to devote about one-fifth to remedy existing deficiencies in fire-control installations for seacoast guns already on hand. Modern long-range artillery is not effective without these fire-control installations. Hitherto priority has been given to the manufacture of the guns, because so much more time is required to make and install the guns than to procure the fire-control equipment. Due to the range and speed of modern attack, the time has come when it is necessary to lay stress on fire-control equipment so that we may operate effectively the large number of expensive guns already installed.

(2) Panama: We propose for Panama, to complete the procurement of antiaircraft searchlights, advance the procurement of caliber .50 antiaircraft machine guns and sound locators, complete several required fortification structures, and advance further the defensive road system in the Canal Zone.

(3) Hawaii: For Hawaii we propose to advance the procurement of antiaircraft guns and equipment and seacoast searchlights and towers.

(4) United States: For the United States we propose to initiate the installation of three additional long-range batteries—one for the Pacific coast and two for the Atlantic coast; to augment harbor-defense antiaircraft equipment for the Pacific coast; and to provide some of the most urgent of the remaining requirements for submarine mine material and installations for the Atlantic coast.

### Increase in the Coast Artillery Garrison for Panama

There are in the Panama Canal Zone, now installed or to be installed during the coming year, 39 seacoast gun batteries, 2 submarine mine projects, 29 antiaircraft gun batteries, 107 antiaircraft searchlights, and 160 antiaircraft machine guns. The present Coast Artillery garrison can man less than one-half of the existing armament. To provide the minimum manning detail, of one relief only, considered essential for the antiaircraft and seacoast armament, will require an increase in the Coast Artillery garrison of approximately 180 officers and 6,400 enlisted men.

Twenty-seven million dollars will be required to provide for this increase. Of this amount, approximately \$23,500,000 will be needed for essential construction, and, as indicated in the President's message, \$5,000,000 of this sum should be made available immediately. Health and climatic conditions require that housing be made available prior to sending additional troops to Panama. The balance of the \$27,000,000, approximately \$3,500,000, should be appropriated for the fiscal year 1940 for pay, subsistence, clothing and equipment, maintenance, and transportation for this personnel. The estimate of \$3,500,000 is based on bringing the personnel into the service in approximately equal increments beginning about February 1940, organizing and training the troops, to a limited extent in the United States, and sending them to Panama progressively and as rapidly as shelter becomes available there.

### Industrial Preparedness

This phase of the War Department's proposal (educational orders) refers specifically to the administration of the Assistant Secretary of War's Office, and I will only remark on the vital importance of rounding out our defensive preparations by suitable preparations of this nature. Thirty-two million dollars for educational orders is contemplated by the President's message, and I regard it as most important that this amount be not diminished.

3. Legislation. Enactment of the following authorizing legislation is essential to enable

the War Department to carry out the President's program:

### a. For the Air Corps

1. To provide for an increased number of airplanes.

2. To provide for increased personnel of the Air Corps and of other branches of the Army directly affected by the Air Corps program.

3. An increase in the number of Reserve officers detailed on extended active duty with the Air Corps and also provision for the detail of Reserve officers on extended active duty with arms and services other than the Air Corps.

4. Provision to authorize the training of Air Corps personnel in civilian schools.

5. Provision for training of the civilian flying instructors of civilian flying schools at Air Corps schools for standardization of instruction.

6. Authority to furnish training planes to civilian schools for training of Air Corps personnel.

### b. Construction

1. Construction for housing increased personnel in the Canal Zone.

### c. Procurement

1. Broader procurement powers to be given the Secretary of War under proper restrictions.

2. Amendment to the act approved June 16, 1938, authorizing the Secretary of War to place educational orders to familiarize private manufacturing establishments with the production of munitions of war must be amended so as to increase the amount that may be appropriated thereunder.

Drafts of the foregoing and possibly other legislation required is in the process of preparation and will be submitted to the committee at the earliest practicable date.

### Wrangel Island Base

Representative Maas of Minnesota, of the House Naval Affairs committee, yesterday introduced a bill to create an air base on Wrangel Island off the coast of Alaska at the same time Senator Reynolds of North Carolina introduced a similar measure in the Senate.

Mr. Maas said that the island is now occupied by Russia without legal justification. "The occupants," he said, "are trespassers and obtained possession by force in 1924." He said the island legally belongs to United States.

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